INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Regd. No. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
SWADESHI in INSURANCE is easy. INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES are ready with their service.

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VOL. XXIV NO. 213 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Constituent Assembly By Royal Decree

Aney Urges Suspension Of India Act

NOTICE OF RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

Viceroy Disallows Motion To Discuss Ban On Frontier Gandhi

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Assembly, has given notice of a long resolution on the Government of India Act, including the Communal Award, which, he says, has been rejected by the people of India and the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Aney urges the suspension of the 1935 Act and all the ordinances, rules, regulations and notifications issued thereunder in general, or relating to the Provincial or Central Elections, and making a royal proclamation to convene a Constituent Assembly consisting of elected representatives of the Indian people to formulate the scheme of self-Government.—United Press.

INDIA, LEAGUE AND ABYSSINIA

Public Has No Voice In Representation

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

When the Assembly met to-day Sir Aubrey Metcalfe replying to Mr. S. Satyamurthi's enquiry as to (a) what part India played in the various meetings of the Council or the Assembly of the League of Nations, which met after the conquest of Ethiopia by Italy; (b) Whether they were consulted at any time; (c) Whether they conveyed the opinion of the people of this country that the sanctions ought to be continued and intensified till Italy gave up her military hold on Ethiopia; stated:—

"India is not a member of the Council. She was represented at the Special Session of the Assembly convened on the 30th June. (b) The Government of India were consulted on the question of the instructions to be given to the Indian delegation at the Special Session in question. (c) Without prejudice to the correctness of the Hon'ble Member's impression of the opinion of the people of this country, the answer is in the negative. The Government of India as the executive authority are responsible for forming their own opinion on a matter of this kind, and cannot delegate this responsibility to any section of the Indian public.

Mr. Tottenham informed the same member that India signed the London Naval Treaty, and the Government of India were consulted in the matter. The Treaty was signed by the Under-Secretary of State for India.

GARRAN TRIBUNAL GRANT

The Army Secretary further told Mr. Satyamurthi that their attention had been drawn to the question and answer in the House of Commons published in the "Amrita Bazar Patrika' of Calcutta dated 26th March last, particularly to the statement of Sir Edward Grigg that the grant recommended by the Garran Tribunal of 1933 was made with a view to the availability of the army in India for use in emergency in the East, and also in view of the value of India as a training ground. But Government do not agree that the Indian Army is organised and equipped as much to serve Imperial purposes as Indian, or that £1 1/2 million is a paltry sum, or that India is entitled to many times that sum. They certainly could not put such a proposition before His Majesty's Government nor do they intend to do so.

GOVT. DEPOSIT WITH RESERVE BANK

The Finance Member, on being asked by Mr. Satyamurthi as to whether they propose to abandon their present policy of abstemious cash balance and agree with the Reserve Bank as to the formulation of definite convention that minimum balance of Government deposits with the Reserve Bank must be round about Rs. 15 crores said that there was a convention under which the Government of India maintained a balance of between 6 to 7 crores with the Reserve Bank. The Government of India saw no reason why they should increase it at the cost of the tax payer.

INDIANS IN CEYLON

With regard to the position of Indians in Ceylon, the same member was told by Sir Girja Shanker Bajpai that Government have made enquiries from their Agent in Ceylon into the allegation that the Indians are being sent away from plantations without notice, which show that there have been no cases of this kind recently. Neither he nor Government have any information that Indians immigration into Ceylon is to be peremptorily stopped.

Replying to Mr. Satyamurthi's questions, Sir Frank Noyce stated

(Continued on Page 7)

ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Viceroy Disallows It

SIMLA: Sept. 7.

After lunch, Mr. Dutt, Deputy-President of the Assembly, was in the Chair. He read the Governor-General's message disallowing Mr. Avinashalingam Chettiar's motion of adjournment to discuss the restrictions placed on Khan Abdul Gafar Khan.

(Some members of the Congress Party greeted the message with cat-calls, this being a novel form of demonstration resorted to in the Assembly).

Another noteworthy feature was that all members of the present House remained seated when the message was read, thereby dispensing with the convention practised for 15 years of standing, when a message from Governor-General is read.

The reason advanced by the Governor-General for disallowing the motion was that it related to a matter which is not a primary concern of the Governor-General.—A.P.

Muslim Society of Great Britain gave a reception in honour of Emperor Haile Selassie on August 25, at the Woking Masque in Surrey. On the right of His Majesty is seated Sir Archibald Hamilton in Highlanders kilt and behind him in turban is the Imam of the Woking Mosque.

INDIA'S DRAW WITH CAHN'S XI

Mustaq Ali Makes 83 In Chanceless Innings

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The match between Indians and Julian Cahn's Eleven was drawn.

Final scores:—

CAHN'S ELEVEN (for 6) 138
INDIANS (for 9 declared) 242

Weather was fine and windy and the wicket wet. Indians resuming against Julian Cahn's Eleven made 90 for one at lunch. Mushtaq Ali and Hindlekar continued the innings. Hindleker was run out for 11 (34.1) but Mushtaq Ali stayed on and was not out 54. Forceful driving was the feature of Mushtaq Ali's batting. Among his chief hits being a sixer off Peebles. He put on 50 in 55 minutes. Jai joined Mushtaq Ali and was not out 25. Fifty of the innings were made in 45 minutes.

Indians declared at 242 for nine at tea.

MUSHTAQ'S CHANCELESS PLAY

Mushtaq Ali gave no chance in the innings lasting 135 minutes, during which he hit 2 sixes and 6 fours. Mushtaq Ali and Jai Partnership put on 70 in 55 minutes.

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Hindleker run out	11
Mushtaq Ali b Hall	83
Jai b Morkel	34
Wazir Ali c Dempster b Morkel	25
Ramaswami c and b Morkel	10
Jilani st. Maxwell b Butterworth	18
Elahi c Hall b Butterworth	48
C. S. Nayudu c Morkel b Hall	6
Bannerjee l.b.w. b Hall	0
Gopalan not out	3
Extras	4
Total (for 9 wkts. dcld.)	242

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Hall three for 50.
Butterworth two for 36.
Morkel three for 49.

The individual scores in Cahn's innings are mutilated.

CAHN'S ELEVEN (1st Innings)

Reddick l.b.w. b C. S. Nayudu	31
Dempster b Nayudu	24
Maxwell l.b.w. b Amir Elahi	12
Summers b Nayudu	14
Vaulkhard (not out)	18
Morkel (not out)	16
Extras	6
Total (for six wickets)	138

(Two wickets missing).

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O	M	R	W
Bannerjee	5	0	21	1
Gopalan	7	2	30	1
Baqa Jilani	4	1	9	0
Nayudu	3	0	12	3
Amir Elahi	6	1	25	1
Mushtaq Ali	2	1	6	0
Ramaswami	2	1	9	0

WAGE-CUT TO MEET DEPRESSION?

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association's Move

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

It is understood that the Millowners' Association is seriously considering the question of a wage-cut with a view to meeting the prevailing trade depression and is negotiating in this connection with the Labour Association.

Failing an agreement by negotiation, the Association will ask for arbitration.— A.P.

Ahmedabad Kalyan Mill Operatives To Resume Work

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 7.

A settlement has been reached between the Agent Kalyan Mill, and the Secretary, the Textile Labour Association, in connection with the lockout of the operatives of the weaving department of the Mill. The Secretary of the Association has expressed satisfaction with the settlement and has called upon the workmen to resume.

The Mill authorities have agreed to take them back within a specified time limit.—A. P.

BULGARIA WELCOMES KING EDWARD

SOFIA, Sept. 7.

King Edward arrived by train accompanied by King Boris and Prince Cyril who met and cordially welcomed him fifty miles from the Capital. Everywhere along the railway were cheering crowds. At Philipopolis, King Edward was presented with grapes and bouquets of flowers. The two Kings motored from the station to Novosliki, twelve miles from Sofia, where they lunched with Queen Joanna of Bulgaria at the Vrania Palace and then after a little sight-seeing in the Capital where King Edward was given an enthusiastic reception the two Kings boarded the special train again for Dragoman, the Bulgarian Frontier station.

Ministers, officials and members of the British Colony saw King Edward off at the station.—Reuter.

KEMAL ACCEPTS INVITATION

LONDON, Sept. 7.

Constantinople reports state that the King invited Kemal Ataturk and Ismet Pasha to visit London and that the invitation was accepted.—B. O. W.

AFGHAN HOCKEY TEAM BEATEN

(Special Cable)

LONDON. Sept. 7.

Oxford Hockey Association beat Afghan Olympic Team by six goatls to one.

COST OF FRENCH SECURITY

Cabinet Approves 4,000 Million Francs Bill For Defence

PARIS, Sept.7.

The Cabinet has approved M. Daladier's bill costing over 4,000 million francs for improving the equipment of land, sea and air forces, increasing the number of regular troops and strengthening the defence, particularly against tanks and armoured cars; also 100 million francs devoted to strengthening naval armament and harbour defence works have been approved.

Government states that the new burdens on the people have been rendered necessary by the dangers of war, these measures being necessary for French security in view of the present situation in Europe.—Reuter.

HYDARI COMMITTEE TO MEET HERE

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Sept. 7.

It is reliably understood that a meeting of the Hydari Committee has been fixed at Bombay on September 25 and the following days at which Mr. Mongton, the Legal Adviser will be present.

Invitations have already been issued to all ministers.

It is further understood that the main subject for discussion will be the draft of the Instrument of Accession and matters arising from it.—A. P.

SIR B. N. MITRA DISFRANCHISED

Sequel To Five Years' Stay In England

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

His stay in London during the last five years as High Commissioner is stated to have made Sir Bhupendranath Mitra ineligible as a voter for the Upper and Lower Chambers of the province. The revising authority, who heard objections against the inclusion of Sir Bhupendranath's name to-day, decided as above, holding that the law on the subject was clear, requiring actual residence in the constituency for the greater part of the qualifying year.—A. P.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO MADRAS

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a communication to Mr. S. Satyamurthi has intimated that he desires to visit Madras towards the end of September, but Mr. Satyamurthi in reply requested him to postpone the visit till the middle of October, so that he might accompany Pandit Jawaharlal in his tour.—United Press.

FRENCH WORKERS SHOW THEIR SOLIDARITY

One Hour Strike As Protest Against Ban On Arms For Spain

REBELS CLAIM VICTORIES

BURGOS, SEPT. 7.

INSURGENT HEADQUARTERS OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCE THE CAPTURE OF FORT GUADELUPE AND THE OCCUPATION OF FUENTARABIA.

DANGER TO SAN SEBASTIAN

SAN SEBASTIAN, Sept. 7.

Dissension among the defenders promises to make easy work for insurgents threatening the town from all sides. Socialists and Anarchists are clashing seriously. The latter being determined to sack and burn the city. Socialists' efforts to prevent Anarchists' preparations to start fires have caused bloodshed. Government authorities are no longer able to keep order.—Reuter.

NON-INTERVENTION IN SPAIN

International Committee To Meet On Wednesday

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The British Government has called the inaugural meeting of the International Committee to supervise non-intervention in Spain to meet at the Foreign Office on Wednesday morning. Mr. Morrison, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, will preside.—Reuter.

BRITISHERS ORDERED TO LEAVE MADRID

LONDON, Sept. 6

A final warning that all British subjects in Madrid must leave immediately, except those engaged in essential work, has been given by the British Charge D'Affaires.—Reuter.

PORTUGAL AGREES TO NON-INTERVENTION PROPOSAL

PARIS, Sept. 6

Portugal has now adhered to the proposal to establish an International Committee of Non-Intervention in Spain, according to authoritative circles, but, it is stated, it reserves the right to resume liberty of action if the engagements entered into are not observed.—Reuter.

REBELS PRESS ON SAN SEBASTIAN

HENDAYE, Sept. 6

Flushed with victory at Irun, the rebels are now pressing fast towards San Sebastian, but they had a surprise when a sudden splutter of shell fire on Irun from Fort Guadalupe, which it was believed had been evacuated, gave proof that some Government troops were still in possession of the fort.

It is believed that the fort is heavily mined hence the rebels are moving with the utmost caution.

The forts of Pasajes de San Pedro and Trincherpe, the latter whereof is strongly held by Government, present obstacles to the rebel advance. From stories of refugees, it appears that about a dozen hostages have been executed in Fort Guadalupe, but a majority of the hostages are believed to have found their way to safety with the insurgents in Fuentarabia.

A Rabat cable states: One rebel radio station in Jerez de La Frontera claims that the insurgents have cut the communication between San Sebastian and Bilbao.—Reuter.

FRENCH WORKERS STAND BY SPAIN

Demonstration Strike In Paris District

PARIS, Sept. 7.

Two hundred thousand workers in heavy industries in Paris District including armament factories, struck work for an hour as a protest against the embargo on the export of arms to Spain.

There were no incidents and work was resumed in an orderly manner at 5 p.m.—Reuter.

NO FILLIP TO COMMUNISM!

Gen. Metexas On End Of Parliamentary Rule In Greece

SALONICA, Sept. 7.

"Parliamentary regime has definitely ended so far as Greece is concerned", declared Gen. Metaxas. He added that bankruptcy of the Parliamentary system encouraged audacious Communism.

The King has approved all Government measures. When healthy and social economic conditions are restored Gen. Metaxas contemplates a representative system with which workers will be able to co-operate for national reconstruction.—Reuter.

ENDING PALESTINE DISORDERS

New Military Commander Appointed

LONDON, Sept. 7.

The Colonial Office announces that the supreme military control of Palestine is to be entrusted to Lieut. General J. G. Dill.

The announcement of the appointment contains the statement that the campaign of violence with which Arab leaders are attempting to influence the policy of the British Government cannot be allowed to continue.

More rapid and effective action must now be taken in order to bring the present state of disorder to an end with the least possible delay.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 7.

It is understood that Major General C. C. Armitage, commanding the First Division, Aldershot, will go to Palestine with the Division -Reuter.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted two clerks for retail shop. Reliable men who can keep accounts of cash and stock. Pay Rs. 50. Deposit Rs. 300. Apply personally, Kolsah Products Co., 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (6893)

Wanted Assistant Spinning Masters for an Upcountry Cotton Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and salary excepted to Box No. 6889, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—Mahamedan Typist, (Government post), M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S. Doctors, Radios Salesmen, Graduate Teachers. Apply personally Royal Service Agency, 14, Hamam Street, 2nd floor, Fort. (6895)

Wanted Electric Welders immediately for Calcutta. Salary Seventy-five, free quarters joining expenses. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth Floor, Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road. (6396)

Wanted—Influencial Youngmen as Chief Agents and organisers. Handsome terms. Up-to-date schemes. Distinguished directorate. Security deposited with Government Rs. 35,000. Apply:—Agency organiser, Central Popular Assurance Ltd., Post Restante, Bombay. (6890)

Wanted one Christian Graduate on handsome salary to work as an Organiser of one old Life Office. Influential and Respectable persons need only apply Box No. 6853, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an experienced and qualified compounder outside India. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 6848, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for night-shift experienced and competent Supervisors, Assistants, Jobbers, and millhands for the Spinning, Weaving and Engine Departments. Apply Manager, The Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills, Ltd., Poona. (6840)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping and Accountancy. Princess Street corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (6880).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted—Respectable Youngman as Partner. Cash Investment Rs. 300 essential. Very Paying Business. Apply Box 6891, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Urban Provident Insurance Society Ltd., 3|1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta, invites applications from gentlemen of position and influence for chief agency of Bombay, Madras and the Punjab on lucrative terms. (6882).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Agents to secure orders for our attractive calendars easy terms. No security required. Apply National Calendar Mfg., Co., 3|1, Baranashi Ghose, 2nd Lane, Calcutta. (6894)

Wanted Agents for well-known and leading Insurance Companies, transacting Fire, Marine and Accident Insurance business. Fair and reasonable terms for really influential Agents able to offer substantial business. Please apply with Bank reference or references from leading businessmen, to Box No. 3879, "Bombay Chronicle".

118. TAILORING

Wanted:—A few well educated pupils by the Pioneer and Veteran Tailoring Teacher of 46 years Indian and European experience. Rao's Tailoring College, Saibhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. Branch: Station Road, Santa Cruz. (6876).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale—A going concern, for manufacturing Pulp Board Confectioneries, etc. Electrically equipped. Complete set of dyes, cutters, etc., in Bombay. Apply Box No. 6851, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Ample scope to earn, with less trouble, for enthusiastic and intelligent people. Apply Box No. 6881, 'Bombay Chronicle".

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch Per insertion.

1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIP.

Babu Vijaykumar Technical Scholarship of Rs. 17 per month is to be given by Shree Patan Mandal Boarding to a deserving student studying in Technical line and who has previously studied in the Patan High School or have stayed in Shree Patan Jain Mandal Boarding. Application should be sent with proper address and marks of the last examination to Shree Patan Jain Mandal Boarding, Dhunji Street, Bombay No. 3, not later than 15th September. 1936.

6897.

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

Sandal Tender Notice.
Mercara the 25th August 1936

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of about 69½ tons of cleaned sandalwood of different classes available in the Fraserpet Sandal Koti. Tenders should reach this Office on or before 30TH SEPTEMBER. 1936, BY 5-30 P.M.

2. For further particulars, please apply to the Chief Forest Officer, Coorg Mercara.

3844.

NOTICE.

The Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd.
Lost share certificates and temporary receipt.

Notice is hereby given that share certificate for 20 shares Nos. 146742 to 146761 and one temporary receipt No. 468 for 50 shares Nos. 146767 to 146816 of the V. I. Co. Ltd. standing in the name of Maganlal Jamnadas deceased have been lost, mislaid or distroyed. Any claim in receipt of these shares should be notified to the Co., at their Registered office Jehangir Wadia Building Esplanade Road Fort Bombay within a fortnight from date hereof otherwise Duplicate certificates will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Surat, 2nd September, 1936.
CHIMANLAL MAGANLAL.

6888.

THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bank will held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd September, 1936, at 1-30 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statement of Accounts of the Bank for the year ending 30th June 1936.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 7th September, 1936.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 23rd September 1936 to 4th October 1936, both days inclusive.

3889.

NOTICE.

WANTED—A MEDICAL OFFICER of Health, knowing Kanarese perfectly for the Gadag Betgeri Municipal Borough having.

(a) qualifications entitling him to registration by the Bombay Medical Council, preferably the M.B.B.S. of an Indian University, and

(b) the Junior Health Officers' Examination Certificate,

On Rs. 200—20/2-300 efficiency bar—20—400 (subject to general cut applied to Municipal servants).

Private practice not allowed and the appointment is subject to the approval of the Commissioner S.

Apply with testimonials so as to reach the undersigned on or before 30th September, 1936.

Sd. ABDULKARIM AMINSAHEB HANAGI.
President.
Gadag-Betgeri Municipal Borough
Municipal Office Gadag,
1st Sept. 1936.

3886.

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.

Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices.

VISIT NASIK & PANDHARPUR DURING ADHIK MAS

(18th August to 15th September)

PRINCIPAL DAYS ARE:

EKADASHI	PAURNIMA	AMAVAS
28th Aug. 11th Sept.	1st Sept.	15th Sept.

Purchase G. I. P. Week-End Return Tickets and take your families with you.

Tickets issued at Victoria Terminus, Byculla and Dadar from 27th to 30th August are available till 2 P.M. on 2nd September (NASIK) and till 12 Noon of the same day (PANDHARPUR).

Tickets issued from 10th to 14th September are similarly available for Return till 16th September.

CHEAP III CLASS RETURN FARES

BOMBAY TO NASIK ..... **Rs. 3-8-0** by Mail Trains.
" " " ..... **Rs. 2-12-0** by Passenger Trains.
BOMBAY TO PANDHARPUR .. **Rs. 6-8-0** by all Trains.

Call for full particulars and illustrated folder at the INFORMATION BUREAU, G.I.P. RAILWAY, Bombay, V.T.

3736

GONDAL RAILWAY.

NOTICE FOR TENDER.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of Consumable Stores from 1st January, 1937 to 31st December, 1937, will be received by the Storekeeper, GONDAL, upto 3 P.M. on 15th October, 1936.

2. Forms of Tender and Schedule can be had on application to the Undersigned on payment of Rupees five per copy.

3. EARNEST MONEY OF RS. 250 SHOULD BE REMITTED IN ADVANCE DIRECT TO THE AUDITOR, GONDAL, AND RECEIPT FOR THE SAME SHOULD BE ATTACHED TO THE TENDER. NO TENDER WILL BE CONSIDERED WITHOUT SUCH RECEIPT. The envelope containing this tender should be superscribed "Tender for Consumable Stores."

4. The Storekeeper reserves to himself the right to accept any tender in whole or in part and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. P. SAMPAT,
Storekeeper.
Gondal Railway.

GONDAL,
Dated, 1st September, 1936.

3863.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1936, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1936.
2. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Walchand Hirachand who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta who retires by rotation, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election under Art. 97 of the Articles of Association.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd September, 1936, to the 22nd September, 1936, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.

Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, 24th August, 1936.

N.B.—The Dividend, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, on and after the 12th October, 1936, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 1st September 1936, to whom Dividend Warrants will be posted.

3806.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MEHTA HIRABHAI MANIBHAI JASHBHAI alias GAJENDRALAL LALLOOBHAI DESAI alias HIRABHAI MANIBHAI, late of Petlad in Baroda State, Hindu Inhabitant, Barrister-at-Law, and a Pensioner of the Navanagar State who resided at Chinoy's Bungalow in the Shanti Sadan Co-operative Housing Society at Ahmedabad .....Deceased.

(1.) AMULAKHRAI BHAURAI DESAI, of Godhra Hindu Inhabitant, a landed proprietor, residing at Godhra in Panch Mahals and (2.) KIRTIKUMAR HIRABHAI MEHTA, of Petlad Hindu Inhabitant, a Student, now temporarily residing at Khetwadi Main Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, the executors appointed and according to the tenor of the Will respectively of the abovenamed deceased .....Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 7th day of September in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the First year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI.

The 7th day of September, 1936.
Messrs. KAMDAR & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

(3891)

LAUREL and HARDY
in 90 mad merry moments
"BOHEMIAN GIRL"
A Metro-Goldwyn full length latest comedy at
PLAZA
TO-NIGHT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAMJIBHAI AMRATLAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned piece or parcel of land or ground being plot No. 601 E of the Dadar, Matunga estate agreed to be leased to him together with the buildings and structures thereon to our client.

Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, maintenance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim which shall thereafter be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 765 square yards or thereabouts being plot No. 601 E of the Dadar-Matunga Estate of the Bombay Municipality, situate on the Dadar Main Road in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded, on or towards the East by plot No. 601D of the Dadar-Matunga Estate, on or towards the West by King's Way Road, on or towards the South by a passage and beyond that by Plot No. 601 and on or towards the North by Plot No. 596 together with the messuage, tenements and building thereon consisting of a ground floor and two upper storeys and are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 7031 (10E), Street No. 598, 1-E Vincent Road and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 690/10 part of Matunga Division.

Dated this 7th day of September, 1936.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

3892.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E. 1471 31-8-36, No. 1487,
Issued 4-9-36.

EDWARD VIII, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Succession Certificate in respect of certain debts belonging to TYABALLY ALLIBHOY KHANDWAWALLA, a widower, late of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, Landlord, residing at Ismail Building, 33, Nagdevi Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Deceased.

NANABHOY TYABALLY KHANDWAWALLA, also of Bombay Dawoodi Bohra Mahomedan inhabitant, Landlord and son of the deceased abovenamed, residing at Ismail Building, 33, Nagdevi Street, aforesaid .....Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Succession Certificate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 28th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-six and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 28th day of August, 1936.
Messrs. RUTNAGUR AND KHATKHATAY.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

(3887)

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INTERESTED IN INDIAN TOYS

Collector For London Museum Visits Santiniketan

SANTINIKETAN, Sept. 5.

Dr. Otto Samson, of the Edinburgh University, came here on a short visit.

He is on a tour in India in connection with his researches in Ethnology and cultural Anthropology; and had very interesting experiences during his sojourn in Tibet and other adjacent countries. He has already collected a large number of rural toys and other primitive impliments of agricultural crafts for the Indian section of the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

He stayed here for a few days, and closely studied the work of the Arts and Crafts section of the Visva-Bharati. The collection of toys in the Museum attracted him most. He discussed with Sj. Nandalal Basu about the origin and artistic values of these toys and kindred other forms of folk-art; and agreed to exchange photos and duplicates in his collection with those of the Visva-Bharati.

Dr. Samson has left for Mayurbhanj, whence he will proceed to the Shans State of Upper Burma, and will stay for about 6 months in the interior of the rural areas there.—United Press.

TWO INJURED IN AIR CRASH

QUETTA, Sept. 7.

The news of an air crash near Fort Sandeman has been received here.

It is stated that Flight Lt. W. C. Yale and another leading air craftsman of 31 A. C. Squadron, Royal Air Force, the two only occupants of the aeroplane, have sustained very serious injuries when their aeroplane got caught in the telegraph wires and crashed near Fort Sandeman. They were removed to hospital where Lt. Yale succumbed to his injuries the same night while the other airman is making satisfactory progress.

Capt. D. E. Soldenhoff, surgical specialist, Indian Military Hospital has gone by air from Quetta for special attendance.

The 'plane has been badly damaged.—A. P.

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Shunko Maru		26th	Aug.	9th	Sept.
Argun	"	9th	Sept.	23rd	"
Woyo	"	19th	"	5th	Oct
Borneo	"	23rd	"	8th	"
Taijin	"	9th	Oct.	24th	"
Holland	"	20th	"	....	
Hamburg	"	24th	"	30th	Nov.

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.

The inquest on the body of Shanker Bhikoo (8 years) who was knocked down by a car on Saturday last was adjourned to Thursday, as the Coroner's Jury wanted the evidence of independent witnesses from the area.

Gangobai, mother of the boy, stated that on Saturday she was returning home with her son along Kennedy Bridge. She had been in search of work and was on the left side of the Bridge facing Opera House.

When she was on the crown of the bridge, a motor car, came from behind them and suddenly threw her son forward, pushing him out of her grip. A rear wheel passed over his head.

The car went some distance, turned round and came back to the scene. The driver put the boy into a car and removed him to hospital. When the police came, witness added, they saw blood on the road.

Mr. R. F. Photographer, deposed that his car was being driven from Nana's Chowk towards the Opera House. When the car was at Kennedy Bridge, the deceased suddenly ran across the road from the left side When the car had passed 8 yards, it was stopped.

When they went to the scene, they saw that the mother had picked up the child. The car was going at less than 20 miles an hour. The driver was sounding the horn. The boy, witness added, left his mother's hand and ran across the road.

As the Jury wanted independent witnesses, the inquiry was adjourned to Thursday.

Two Bhaiyas, who are alleged to be bullies and a nuisance to the residents of Gokhale Road (B.B., Dadar) locality, were arrested by the Mahim Police on Friday last, as a result of an affray, which took place near Star Building, Gokhale Road North.

Shanker Sarvottam, it is alleged, went to the Doodh-shop of the accused, Harduthnarayan Ramkuber and Ramji Babunandan, and asked for some curds. On receiving some substance, which was ransid, with a green substance floating over it, the complainant returned it and demanded his money back.

Instead of repayment of his money, it is alleged, he received kicks from the accused and was thrown out of the shop by them on to the pavement. It is further alleged several Bhaiyas marched out and man-handled the complainant with fist blows, slaps and kicks galore with the result that the man had to be removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, along with Ramkuber, who alleged that he was stabbed with a pen-knife by the complainant.

Pending further enquiries and

(Continued in Col. 3)

ANOTHER JUHU TRAGEDY

Bombay Accountant Goes For Swim And Is Caught By Treacherous Currents

BOMBAY: Monday.

There was another drowning tragedy at the Juhu Beach on Friday last.

The body of a middle-aged man was washed ashore yesterday. The Vile Parle police hurried to the scene. Their enquiries revealed that the body was that of Mr. William Samson, aged about 40 years.

Mr. Samson had gone to Juhu for a bath and it appears that he was caught in the treacherous current, carried out to sea and drowned, none being near to witness his struggle in the water.

The deceased was a qualified accountant employed in a Bombay firm but recently he had been doing business on his own account. He resided with his mother at Byculla and though of a retiring disposition was held in esteem and affection by those who knew him.

This is the third bathing fatality at Juhu within a fortnight.

FROM BOMBAY TO TRIVANDRUM BY AIR

Service To Be Resumed On October 28

TRIVANDRUM, Sept. 7.

The Bombay—Trivandrum air service, which was suspended during the monsoon, will be resumed with effect from October 28 and the same timing as before will be observed.

The southbound plane will leave Bombay at 6-30 a.m. on Wednesdays and arrive at Trivandrum at 3-21 p.m. after half an hour's halt at Goa and Cannanore.

The Northbound machines will leave Trivandrum at 8 a.m. on Mondays and arrive at Bombay at 4-51 p.m. leaving Trivandrum at 8 a.m.—A.P.

(Continued from Col. 2.)

arrests of other absconding Bhaiyas, the accused were bailed out to-day at the Dadar Court in the sum of Rs. 100 each.

A domestic servant, alleged to be trying to dispose of a diamond studded gold button, of his master, was arrested by a Police Constable of the Gamdevi Station on duty at Thakurdwar.

It is stated that enquiries showed that the accused was also wearing, at the time of his arrest, a shirt belonging to his master's neighbour, residing at Chowpatty.

Biboo Bhiwa, the accused, was remanded into Police custody till the 17th inst. at the Girgaum Court this morning.

Maruthi Bhikoo, a returned deportee, who admitted ten previous convictions, was sentenced to one year's R.I. by Mr. I. N. Mehta at the Girgaum Court to-day.

Bhikoo was arrested on Aug 30th last at Bombay.

A Christian mendicant aged about 60 was knocked down on Saturday evening as he "rashly ran across the track of a tram car going towards Byculla."

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner.

A 'mehta' in a shop at Kalachowkie was put under arrest because he was spending lavishly and a case of theft had occurred in an adjacent shop that morning.

A merchant went to his shop on Saturday and noticed 2 currency notes valued at Rs. 200 missing. In the evening he told the police that he suspected Nanji Deoji, the 'mehta' of an adjacent 'pedhi' because Deoji was spending more money at the time.

Deoji was remanded for a week at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

The police have not recovered any property from the suspect.

Sakharam Bala Nimbalkar (35) a grass-cutter, was run over by a train on Sunday morning at Sion.

He was standing with a bundle of grass on his head close to the railway track. A driver whistled to him, and he ran across the track.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner at the inquest on his body to-day.

Jagannath Narayan (34), an electrician in the Khatau Makanji Mills at Byculla, fell down, it is stated, from the second floor of the building on Saturday morning. He died in hospital a few hours aftre admission.

After the evidence of the deceased's father and an engineer of the Mills, the inquest was adjourned to September 10.

Shermahomed Rahimalli (30 years), a hawker, fell down the stairs of a building at Victoria Gardens Road yesterday.

The yard stick he was carrying hit him on the ear when he fell down, and became unconscious. He died at the J. J. Hospital to-day.

For police investigations, the inquest on his body has been adjourned till to-morrow.

Vasant Dwarkanath Raje (24 years), a labourer in the Raymond Woollen Mill at Thana, sustained an injury on the head a fortnight ago. He died of Tetanus at the K. E. M. Hospital.

After recording the evidence of the deceased's brother, the Coroner adjourned the inquest on him till September 10.

"LUCKY TO HAVE ESCAPED BOMB"

Anonymous Letters To Wealthy Merchant

KARACHI, September 4.

Further developments have occurred in the Bhai Sobhraj Bomb affair, wires the Hyderabad correspondent of the "Daily Gazette."

It is understood that two more threatening letters have been received by Bhai Sobhraj from an anonymous source after the receipt of the live bomb a fortnight ago.

One of them is in English and the other in Gujerati and they state that he was lucky to have escaped the bomb which was meant for him but that his safety lay in depositing Rs. 15,000 in ten rupees notes on Gidu road at a certain spot the clue of which had already been given.

Bhai Sobhraj is further asked in these letters to fly the Congress flag over his house as an indication of his intention to comply with their demand.

Bhai Sobhraj has shown the two letters to the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police at Hyderabad and urged that he should be given a licence for a pistol or revolver as his life is in danger. The application is being considered.

Bhai Sobhraj is a wealthy merchant having business centres at 13 places in India, Japan and the Far East.—United Press.

INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

Ramakrishna Centenary Celebrations Committee's Appeal

CALCUTTA (By Mail.)

The Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Celebration Committee has issued the following:—

In order to commemorate the first Birth Centenary of Sri Ramkrishna the Prophet of religious harmony, social toleration and inter-racial concord, it is proposed to establish under the direction of the Ramakrishna Mission an Institute of Culture, which will have for its object the carrying out and realization of his teachings through the study and promotion of the creative achievements and spiritual experiences of the diverse races, castes, classes and communities of mankind on a scientific, comparative and cosmopolitan basis.

The activities of the Institute will comprise (1) lecture, (2) classes, (3) a journal, (4) the publication of books, and (5) the establishment of exchange professorship, lectureships, research and travelling fellowships, etc., tenable in Indian and foreign culture centres.

To materialize the scheme, it is proposed to erect an edifice in the heart of the City of Calcutta.

We appeal to the leaders of cultural life in all nations, as well as to their industrial and commercial magnates, educational benefactors, publicists, scholars, scientists, poets, philosophers, religious heads, social workers, exponents of internationalism and others interested in the progress of humanity to help forward the realization of this scheme by financial and other contributions.—United Press.

BAY DEPRESSION PASSES INLAND

Rain Expected In Gujarat

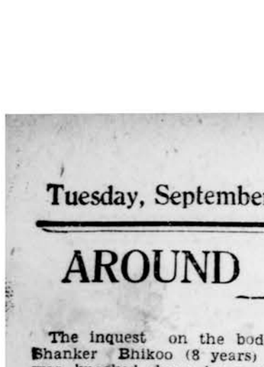
POONA, Sept. 7.

The Bay Depression has passed inland across the Orissa Coast and lies this morning over the east Central Provinces. It has caused strong monsoon in east central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central Provinces, Konkan and Malabar, local in Bengal, the Punjab Hills, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the North Madras Coast. A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, West United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana and the Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Kanara 10 inches, Mahableshwar 5, Gwan and Khandala 4, Amherst, Diamond Island, Yamethin 3, Mergui, Rangoon, Bhavnagar 2, Victoria point, Tavoy, Mussooree, Jagdalpur, Ratnagiri 1½, Baroda and Bombay one.

Forecast:—Rainfall will continue to be widespread from Orissa and Chota Nagpur to Gujarat. Monsoon will also continue active in Lower Burma and the West Coast of the Peninsula.

Heavy Rainfall Warning.—Locally heavy rain is likely in and around the Central Provinces in the next 48 hours.—A.P.



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Soccer Shots

KING'S REGIMENT WINS ROVERS CUP FOR THIRD TIME IN FOUR YEARS

(By "WHISTLE.")

When Bombay's football fans heard of the entry of the Mahomedan Sporting Club of Calcutta in the Rovers Tourment they thought that here, at least, was a civilian team which had every chance of winning the Rovers Cup for the first time in the history of the tournament. It is true that the Mahomedans' display was not at all convincing when they played their first match against the Indian Football League. But when they faced the All Blues, another renowned Calcutta team, they showed a type and class of football rarely seen in this city. It is a great pity that these two teams should have met so early in the tournament to eliminate one of them. They should have been placed in separate blocks to fight their way into the final. However, that was not to be. And the All-Blues were thrown out by 3 goals to 1 in the replay. This was, undoubtedly, the most thrilling and spectacular match in the tournament and will be remembered for many a day. The Blues combined extraordinarily well for a picked-up side and fought every inch of the way. I need hardly say that they will receive a cordial reception if they come again next year.

CAUSES OF MAHOMEDAN SPORTING'S DOWNFALL.

Against the K.S.L.I. the Mahomedans put up a rather disappointing show. It was evidently their off-day. Because not of one of them, with the solitary exception of Jumma Khan, the left-back, could do a thing right. Even the great Noor Mahomed appeared to be struggling for life in the high seas. It was only during the closing stages of the game that he gave a glimpse of his versatile genius. The goal he scored to reduce the Shropshire's lead of two goals was a wonderful piece of footwork.

The real fact which caused the undoing of the Mahomedan Sporting was that their team became disorganised on their arrival in Bombay. As it was they were without the services of their most reliable wing half. Masoom, who played for the Bangalore Muslims. Then Aquil Ahmed, another brilliant half-back, let them down badly. After coming all the way from Calcutta with the team, he refused to play for them. These absences coupled with the injury caused to Serajuddin their right-back, who was unable to play, weakened the defence considerably. Bachhi Khan at left half, was a mere stop-gap, though Nasim at right played his part well enough.

It was, however, their forward line which suffered the most. The absence of Rashid (Junior) and Bachhi Khan from the attack told heavily. The only man who was really dangerous was Abbas at the left extreme. But he was so well guarded that he was unable to render much service. Finally, I must add that Osman's overdoing the goalkeeping was in a measure responsible for the Mahomedans' downfall. Had he stuck to his position, the second goal would never have been scored. Two goals registered in quick succession threw the Indian team out of gear and paved the way for the Shropshire's entry into the final round.

From the show which the K.S.L.I. put up against the Afghan Club, few could have tipped them for their victory over the Mahomedans' Sporting, although their performances in the earlier rounds were decidedly classy. None-theless, they fully deserved their victory over the Calcutta champions.

ROYAL WARWICKS DISAPPOINT.

Another team which was most fancied to win the Rovers Cup was the Royal Warwickshire Regiment from Poona. The forceful way they lowered the colours of the Durhams "A" showed that the holders, the King's Regiment, would have their stoutest opposition from them. The first meeting of these two teams produced football of a classical order in which thrilling episodes and interesting moments were packed from beginning to end. While the initial moiety notched 2 goals on either side, the second half proved barren, though both the citadels went through a heavy bombardment all the time.

When the second encounter took place, the Warwicks were nowhere near the previous form. Bates, their master-schemer, in the attacking line, was seen vegetating all over the field. The other forwards failed to create much impression on their opponents. Whatever chances they had of scoring they threw away by wild or nervous shooting. Their full-backs who appeared so safe in their previous engagements were completely overthrown and their goalie had a tremendous job to clear away the fussilade of shots directed against his charge. The score of three goals to nil clearly indicates the overwhelming superiority of the holders in the day's play.

A POOR SEMI-FINAL

After accounting for the Meaken Cup holders, the King's experienced little difficulty in disposing of the Lincolns Regiment from Nasirabad in the penultimate round. This encounter was one of the most colourless games in the tournament. Far from looking like a semi-final match, it was vividly a dull affair. Although the holders gained the verdict by 3 goals to nil, they never rose to the heights which they were capable of. The Lincolns were, indeed, lucky to reach this stage, They should have been eliminated by the Bangalore Muslims were the latter not let down by their custodian and left-back, Atkinson.

THE KING'S SUCCESS.

As was expected the final match turned out to be a gigantic struggle for supremacy between two first-rate teams. Although the fight was between two military sides, it was well supported by the civilian or rather the Indian crowd. Although it was not as big as when the Mahomedan Sporting took the field, it certainly was the largest ever seen on the Cooperage when two military sides participate. This clearly shows that the Indian crowd would be drawn towards the Cooperage, if they are tempted with baits of Indian teams from the very commencement of the tournament.

The game was played at a terrific pace and both the goalkeepers were called upon to save at short intervals. Cartlidge and Chidlow between the opposite sticks performed themselves in brilliant fashion. For the first few minutes the Shropshires had the better of the exchanges but their hesitation in front of the goal deprived of them of an early lead. When the King's forwards settled down, the K.S.L.I. defence found themselves in hot waters. But they managed to keep level till half-time was called. But on resumption, Quinn, the King's pivot, took matters in hand more seriously and set his forwards in motion with consummate skill and sagacity. He was unquestionably the cleverest man on the field. And he was ably supported by every man in force. In fact they proved themselves superior to the Shropshires in every department of the game and deservedly won the match by two goals to nil. They were unquestionably the best team in the Tournament and their success was due to the perfect team-work between the men.

Satiranjan Memorial Shield

OPENING MATCHES ON FRIDAY

The Satiranjan Memorial Shield Tournament which is conducted by the Indian Football League at Parel, has attracted excellent entries, the number of competing teams being 14. Owing to the inauguration of the "Times of India" Shield a few days ago, it was feared that the entries for this popular tournament would suffer, especially because the former is also being played in the Northern part of the city. However, this year's tournament promises to be as interesting as its predecessors.

It is rather surprising that most of the teams, in fact 9 out of 13, which had the benefit of practice in the Bengal Club Cup League, should have stayed away from this knock-out tournament. The League matches are meant for preparation for tournaments and the League clubs are expected not only to measure their strength in open tournaments but also to support it.

SOME INTERESTING ENGAGEMENTS

The draw shows the Bombay Portuguese Association, Bhoiwada Cross, Y.M.C.A., Georgian Sporting and B.E.S.T. in the top half. It is presumed that the Bombay Portuguese and the B.E.S.T. would meet in the semi-finals in this half. But the former will have to contend with Bhoiwada Cross who tied with the Parel Sporting and G. S. Medical College for the runners-up position in the Bengal Club Cup League, before they can enter that stage. The path of the B.E.S.T. is still more difficult. They have to "cross swords" with two strong combinations, like the Georgian Sporting and the Y.M.C.A. who may be depended upon to go all out to conquer their opponents.

In the bottom half, the G.I.P.B.E.S.T. Mechanics Institute, the holders, and the D.L.I. Followers, the League Champions, are likely to have a plain sailing. Then the battle between these two teams in the penultimate round would be really very interesting. So it would be the other semi-final whoever the contending parties may be. It will not be safe to spot the winners of the Shields at this stage, as the chances are more or less even between the teams named above.

The Draw

FIRST ROUND

A. Bombay Portuguese Association—Bye.
B. Bhoiwada Cross vs. Friends United.
C. Y.M.C.A. vs. Bengal Club.
D. Georgian Sporting vs. B.E.S.T.
E. G.I.P. Mechanics Institute vs. Dewan's XI.
F. Parel Blues vs. Eastern Iron Works.
G. V.J.T. Institute vs. Rainbow F.C.
H. D.L.I. Followers—Bye.

SECOND ROUND

A vs. Winners of B. Winners of C vs. Winners of D.
Winners of E vs. Winners of F. Winners of G vs. H.

Week-End Fixtures

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.

4-30 p.m. V.J.T. Institute vs. Rainbow F.C.
5-30 p.m. G.I.P. Mechanic Institute vs. Dewan's XI.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.

4-30 p.m. Parel Blues vs. Eastern Iron Works.
5-30 p.m. Y.M.C.A. vs. Bengal Club.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.

4-30 p.m. Bhoiwada Cross vs. Friends United.
5-30 p.m. Georgian Sporting vs.

NIGHT STROLLER STABBED AT SION

Receives Two Wounds In Attempt To Avoid One

BOMBAY: Monday.

A passer-by on Sion Road, while taking a stroll on Friday night with a friend had a sad experience.

It is alleged on turning road, Laxman Sadashiv received a knife-blow on his hand and as he tried to avoid it he also received an incised wound on his stomach.

Raghunath Mahadoo, the alleged assailant, who later absconded, was arrested by the D'Lisle Road Police the next day.

The accused was remanded into custody at the Dadar Court today till the 16th inst.

KHETWADI TENANTS' GRIEVANCE

Landlord Of Chawl Refuses Permission For Religious Celebration

The Hon. Gen. Secretary Bombay Tenants' Union has issued the following statement:—

The Landlord of Gora Gandhi Chawls, 8th Lane, Khetwadi has this year refused permission to the Ganesh Utsav Committee for celebrating the Utsav in the open compound of the chawls and demanded rent for the use of the land. This has created great excitement among the tenants. Such a demand is unprecedented.

On hearing the final decision of the landlord the President and the Gen. Secretary of the Ganesh Utsav Committee called an urgent meeting of the Committee and resolved to call the meeting of the general body to place before them the uncalled decision of the landlord.

The Managing Committee of the Utsav Mandal has decided to refuse payment of the rent on the ground of principle as it would become a precedent in future, for the landlord to demand rent from the tenants for the use of the open land for religious performances.

From the enquiries made by the representative of the Bombay Tenants' Union it appears that there are various grievances of the tenants against the landlord such as insanitary condition of chawls latrines, etc.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Bhadarva Vad 7, 1992
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akkar 21, 1355
Parsi: Farvandin 3, 1306
Hightide: 5-05 16-50
Lowtide: 11-11 23-17
Sunrise: 6h. 25m.
Sunset: 6h. 49m.
Municipal Corporation 8-40 p.m. (B.T.)

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Professor M. R. Parakh will not meet his students in French (beginners) to-day (Tuesday).

CERCLE LITTERAIRE

Mr. Christian F. Revel will deliver a lecture in French to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Cercle Litteraire premises, 60 Forbes Street, Fort, on "Contemporary French Writers."

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Managing Council of the Byculla District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office.

SRI VENKATESA DEVASTHANAM

Sri Krishna 'Janmashtami' (Sri Jayanthi) of the Devasthanam will be observed to-day (Tuesday) between 10 and 12 p.m. There will be a procession to-morrow (Wednesday) between 8 and 10 p.m.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately the special meeting is over, there will be an ordinary meeting of the Committee at the same place.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Show Boat" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"The Great Zeigfeld" Daily at 2, 6 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"It's Love Again" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Gayabi-Sitara" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jivan Lata" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amar Jyoti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON TALKIE—"Faoladi Mukka". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p. m.
MAJESTIC—"Savkari Pash" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Saed-e-Havas" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"A Girl from Lahore" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The King Steps Out" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Dancing Pirate" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"Bullets or Ballots" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Jahanara" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CHARITY SHOW

A Charity Performance of a Bengali Social Drama entitled "Shaktir Mantra" will be staged by the Bengali Association (Pydhownie) to-day (Tuesday) at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at the Princess Theatre, Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Road in aid of the Bengali Primary School (Pydhownie).

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Tuesday) at the Social Service League's Head Office at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. Mr. P. G. Naik will deliver a lecture on "Vigilance and Rescue Work" from 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.

REGAL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"POPPY DAY" IN BOMBAY

The Military Tattoo rehearsals for children will be held at the W. I. E. A. ground on November 12th, at 2-30 p.m. and on November 16th, at 7-0 p. m. A limited number of free passes are available for schools. Application should be made to Major A. H. J. Snelling, Bombay District Headquarters, Colaba.

RAHIMTULLAH DISPENSARY

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ended 29th August 1936 was 312. Of these 201 were males and 111 females.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENT ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of August 1936 number of patients treated 2404 males, 1550 females and 2148 children. Total 6102. Average per day 197.

J. H. ESA HOSPITAL

In the Jacob Haji Esa Free Fracture Institute for All Communities situated at Kambeker Street, Bombay 9, during the month of August there were 813 patients, classified thus:—Males 451, females 146 and children 216.

A.-H.-A. DISPENSARY

During the last six months since the day of opening, the total number of patients treated at the A.-H.A. Charitable Dispensary which is conducted at Devshi Meghji Building, Chandaverker Road, Matunga was 1,500, of which 646 were males, 486 females and 368 children.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' DISPENSARY

In the Grain Merchants' Association Free Dispensary, the total number of patients during the month of August was 7859, out of which 613 males, 434 females, and 342 children were new patients, and 2307 males, 2365 females and 1798 children were old ones. The daily average attendance was 253.

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

In the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa Road of Surat, in the month of August 1936, men 7139, women 4961, children 5871 were treated. There were also 7 cases of labour, thus bringing the total to 17978.

INDIAN PROGRESSIVE GROUP

A joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups will be held at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Tuesday) at Green's Hotel (Ground floor). Dewan Bahadur Sir T. Vijayaraghavacharya will speak on "The Middle East—Iraq, Syria and Palestine with particular reference to the Mandatory administration."

DINATH DISPENSARY

The number of out-patients treated in the Dinath Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Aishabai Suleman Dinath Maternity Home at Rampura, Chadahol, Surat, in the month of August was 8623, made up as under: men 1244, women 3225, children 1161 and labour 9, plus 4 non-delivery cases.

HOSPITALS IN CITY & SUBURBS

In the late Cumoo Jaffer Sulaiman Charitable dispensaries for males, women and children run at Kambekar Street, Bombay, in the month of August 1936 7219 patients were treated. These consisted of 3263 males, 3011 women, and 945 children, and 8 patients took advantage of the maternity hospital of the Trust.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria will give further a synopsis in Gujarati of the contents of Gatha Ahunavaiti, Chapter IV (Yasna Ha 31).

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-30 and 4 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 10th instant.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer 'Clan Macilwreith' left the Suez on Friday morning September 4.

Steamer 'Clan Monroe' left Liverpool on Friday evening September 4.

The outward P and O mail steamer 'Mooltan' with the mails from London of 27th ultimo arrived at Aden at 5-0 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 10th instant.

The 'Mooltan' will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10-30 p.m. the same day.

RESERVE BANK STAFF CO-OP. SOCIETY

The eleventh annual general meeting of the Society was held in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank. Mr. W. T. McCallum, the Manager of the Reserve Bank of India presided. The annual report and Balance Sheet were adopted. Out of the profits of Rs. 945-8-3 earned during the year 1935-36, Rs. 236-6-1 were transferred to the Reserve Fund. A dividend at 3 1/8 per cent was declared. Amendments to certain by-laws of the Society were carried unanimously. The Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay was elected as the president of the Society for the ensuing year. Messrs. G. N. Vaidya and D. S. Mehta were re-elected as honorary secretary and honorary auditor respectively for the year 1936-37. Seven members of the Managing Committee were also elected.

The president winding up the proceedings, expressed satisfaction at the working of the Society.

MENAKA AT THE DANCE OLYMPIAD

Wins Three Prizes From International Jury

Madame Menaka (Mrs. Leila Sokhey) who represented India at the Dance Section of the last Olympiad at Berlin won three honour prizes for India. First prize was awarded to her for her Kathak Solo Dances; the second prize was secured by her for her classical Indian Ballet; the third prize was awarded in recognition of the excellence of her Indian Orchestra.

Fifteen countries competed and were represented by dancers of international fame. This competition was quite different from the previous competitions both as regards the numbers and in the qualifications of those taking part in it. Says the London Dancing Times: "Whilst in the two former competitions a large number of unknown dancers presented themselves to the jury, here we find artistes of a very different standard, such as Palucca, Kreutzberg, Mary Wigman Group, Gunther Group, the Indian Ballet of Menaka, the Polish Parnell Ballet, the Ballet from Zagreb and of the Royal Flemish Opera in Antwerp amongst the competitors taking away any chance of fame and success for their lesser-known colleagues. Leon Woizikowsky is entered as a soloist, also Olga Slayska, the Polish Ballerina, and Zinta Buczyuska, several dancers from Yugo-Slavia and Angelo Grimani."

INTERNATIONAL JURY.

All solo and group (ballet) dances were judged purely on the excellence of dancing and were not divided up into different types of dances. The jury consisted of 14 international dance critics, presided over by Rudolf Von Laban, Germany's foremost dancer director. Menaka's was a great achievement indeed to win three honour prizes in such a competition at the hands of such a jury.

MENAKA'S PLANS.

Menaka with her company of Indian Dancers and Musicians left India in January last and has toured Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria and Czecho-Slovakia. She has by now given over 175 performances. By delighting huge audiences by her dancing, she has made a great name for herself and won the admiration of Europe for the classical dance and music of India. The famous dance critic Werumeus Buning says of her art: "The exquisite things that one learns to see, the little skipping steps, with which she shows her joy, the little trembling steps with which she goes to meet her man, the playing with the tip of the veil that can picture all the shades of resistance and surrender, the way in which one hand lies in another, all that is of a richness, of a significance, refined through ages, which never loses the elegance and pure form of high civilization and in which the smallest nuance has its value. And all that is constantly dance, always inspired. Her art has the great quality of the greatest dance-art in that it is a continuous current of movement."

The company will next visit, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, England and France.

SARDAR LEAVES FOR GUJARAT

BOMBAY, Monday.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving to-night for Ahmedabad, and from there will tour Gujerat. He will attend the meeting of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee to be held on the 10th instant.

REPRESSION IN STATES

Rajputana-Madhyabharat Sangh's Protest

Bombay, Monday.

The General Secretary, C. I. States Peoples' Conference, Khandwa writes:

An emergency meeting of the Rajputana-Madhyabharat Sangh was held on the 6th instant under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Persai at the Marwadi Library, to consider the future programme of the Sangh and to congratulate the workers of Jhabua State and Sikar.

At the suggestion of Mr. Premchand Kadia a sub-committee consisting of Messrs. R. P. Persai, Ajit Sharma, Kalantri and Kadia was appointed to prepare a scheme for the future work of the Sangh.

Mr. Fatehchand, moved a resolution congratulating the Jhabua State workers and Baba Narsingh Das who is now undergoing imprisonment in Sikar and also condemned the repressive policy followed by Jhabua, Sikar, Jodhpur and Loharu State authorities.

PROTEST AGAINST HASIYAT TAX

Mr. R. P. Persai writes:—

Great discontent prevails in the town of Sohagpur due to the following unexpected reply received from Mr. S. Sanyal, Under-Secretary to the C. P. Government, in connection with the Hasiyat Tax:

"The Government of the Central Provinces (Ministry of Local Self-Government) sees no reason to modify the policy followed so far in the matter. Government regrets it is unable to grant the request of the deputation as embodied in its representation received on the 3rd of May, 1936. The members of the deputation should be informed accordingly."

The people of Sohagpur are going to observe a Hasiyat Tax Week in protest of the said tax and will approach the Governor.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES IN VILE PARLE

(From Our Correspondent)

Vile Parle, Monday.

Under the joint auspices of the Vile Parle Tarun Mandal and the Vile Parle Night School, the adult education lecture series has commenced, the first of which explained to the audience the necessity of proper sanitation, cleanliness etc.

The next lecture will be delivered on Saturday next in the Bhagini Samaj Hall in West Vile Parle.

MAKANJI DISPENSARY AND B. M. AND N. H. HOME

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji Trust one infant welfare Centre, besides a maternity and nursing home, situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, is conducted for women and children of Bhatia community. During the month of August 1936 in all 2233 patients were attended to at the centre and the hospital. Out of these were 1434 women, 267 children, and 532 infants. 47 cases were admitted into the hospital. The average daily attendance was 72. The number of deliveries during the month was 31. The number of expectant mothers under observation was 102.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

Noshirwan Dastur Dinsha Garda regrets schism between sections of the Parsi community which proves detrimental to the communal interests, and pleads for unity, and patience. The problem of unemployment is tackled by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, while Mr. Fakirji E. Bharucha speaks of the future generation of Parsis. Miss Navajbai D. Contraitor, B.A., dilates on girl education, while Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote narrates the history of the famous Trinity College of Music, London, and the library attached to the College. Among other contributors to this interesting section may be mentioned Messrs J.B. Sanjana, M.F. Mullah, N.F. Mama, and M.S. Bhamgara. Drs. J.K. Daji, D.H. Mehta, K.K. Dadachanji, and Mrs. Dhanmai R. Subedar, and Khan Saheb D. F. Dubash.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Yesterday was a gala day for Bandra; for it is the Proper day of the feast of the Statue of Mount Mary that stands in a chapel on the top of the Bandra Hill.

From the very early morning there was an endless stream of cars coming up and down the hill. Practically the whole of the population of Bandra paid homage to this Lady of the Mount.

The celebration of this feast starts from Sunday 13 and will last for a whole week, when thousands of persons will visit the shrine to fulfil the vows for the favours received.

A fair that claims to be the biggest Catholic fair held in India takes place all along the long flight of steps.

For many in Bandra all worries will be put aside for a week of enjoyment and merry-making.

Yesterday I met Mr Sally Athogias, the Secretary of the Bandra Gymkhana, who told me that great preparations are already being made for the Gala Festival Dance that is to be held at the Gymkhana pavilion on Sunday next from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. a very promising affair, and I understand a cabaret is being arranged by a well-known troupe of Bombay Dancers. The special feature will be a display of latest fashions and that's not all. The Spotlights Dance Band will play on the occasion.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	21 45
Madras Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 40
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr H.M.	Dep H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only) for passengers for Europe at 8 50

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength in weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment, which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 5 and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute.

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Why Belisha Beacons?

There has been considerable talk recently of the efforts of the City police and the Safety First Association of India to secure proper traffic control to save pedestrians from being run over by the tram or a motor car. The Police are reported to be sending 80 constables to "educate" the public in road sense. The pedestrians are being taught as to where they should cross the road etc. Mr. Trollip, the General Secretary of the Safety First Association, gave some good advice to the Bombay pedestrians the other day. He also seems to be mainly responsible for getting the Belisha beacons from England. One cannot for the life of one understand why Bombay people should be forced to accept Belisha beacons. Belisha is alright for England, but why not somebody else's beacon for Bombay? There must be some one in the city who has done a good deal towards the present activity of the Police and the Safety First Association. The Police have begun in right earnest on the proper lines—though a bit belated—to decrease as far as possible the monstrous figure of motor accidents in the city. But what can 80 constables do in a city of more than a million souls? Practically nothing. It is upto the Police and also the Safety First Association to see that, at least three to four hundred young men are properly trained before they go out to "educate" the public. The best method to do it would be newly to recruit about 500 educated young men specially for the job of "educating" and there is no gainsaying that they will show very good results within a short time, instead of sending for "Belisha Beacons" from England, while some beacon manufacturer in India is practically starving.

"Kaiser-I-Hind" Pateti Number

The Parsi New Year's Number of the "Kaiser-i-Hind," is a bulky volume of nearly 210 pages, containing articles of interest and attractive pictures.

In the English section the Hon. Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia writes on Charles Dickens as an educational reformer. Dr. Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta traces the history of the Health Visitors' movement, and refers to its activities in Bombay. Mr. K. F. Nariman rightly advises the Parsi community to sink its petty differences and get on with the work of nation-building, in co-operation with sister communities. Valuable advice is given by Lady Dastur, who pleads for a simplified form of life. Her article deserves special attention of the community, and it will be equally useful for every other progressive community. Mr A. A. A. Fyzee and Mr. Meher-Homji discuss the future of cricket in India and their articles are interesting. Other prominent contributors include the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna and Sir B. H. Nanavaty, both of whom writes on Socialism, Mr. R.P. Masani, Prof. A.R. Wadia, Miss G. J. Bahadurji on "Adult Franchise," Miss Perviz N. Dubash on "Art Motifs in Ancient India." Mr. Manu Subedar on possibilities of War, and Mr. A. D. Shroff in Defence of the Indian Liberals.

The Gujerati section also deals with diverse subjects—Dasturji

(Continued in Col. 5)

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya's
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1936

DANGEROUS DELAY

For days past cries of distress have risen from various drought-stricken areas in the Presidency, and various independent eye-witnesses have borne testimony to the severity of the distress and to the urgent need for relief from the Government and the public alike. But Government have taken little effective action in the matter. Private agencies, however, could not afford to be indifferent. The Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee has been touring in the affected areas in the provinces and making detailed inquiries, and the Council of the Committee is due to make out a regular plan of relief on Thursday next. Similar action is being taken by the Maharashtra Congress Committee. As for Bombay City, it gave the lead to the whole Presidency by appointing, at a public meeting convened by the Mayor on Friday a representative committee to collect funds for relief. And now, when non-official relief is being organized on an extensive scale, the Government of Bombay, instead of commending the relief agencies, have thought fit to issue an amazing Note, which whatever the motive which has inspired it, is likely to sabotage all non-official relief measures already undertaken. It seems incredible for any responsible Government to do this. But it has been done by the Bombay Government at a time when numerous men and cattle are on the verge of starvation

A Sneer And An Admission

Sneering at the "spread of exaggerated and alarmist reports of distress," the official note assures the public that Government's own "precautions for meeting the situation promptly in every part of the Presidency, however it may develop, are adequate." The note goes further in discouraging appeal for private relief and says: "Government consider that it is premature to make a widespread appeal to the public to contribute money until the extent of the relief required is known. Immediate needs can be, and are being, adequately met from resources which are available. Until the effects of the late rains are known, the precise areas in which relief will be required and their relative claims cannot be determined. If it proves necessary, charitable relief can then be given." If there were really no urgency in relieving distress the public would have thanked Government for their reassuring note, especially because of their assuming the primary responsibility to provide adequate relief. But Government's own admissions about the conditions of scarcity call for urgent relief on a bigger scale than they have themselves planned. Says the note: "Kharif crops have failed wholly or partially in some parts owing to the failure of the early rains. This failure has affected all the three Revenue Divisions in varying degrees. The Deccan districts are the most affected. In the Ahmednagar district there has been almost a complete failure of the early crops except in one taluka." Distress is admitted in Gujerat, too; but, we are told that, "in the Panch Mahals, the character and habits of the Bhils create distress conditions earlier than elsewhere." We do not know what is implied by this last remark. But whatever may be the Bhils' own responsibility for their wretchedness, Government's responsibility is greater far. In any case it cannot be denied that acute distress prevails in the Bhil area, and it is cruel to suggest that, here as in the other areas, admitted by Government to be seriously affected, Government's relief measures are at all adequate. Nor does the official note do full justice to the gravity of the situation as a whole.

Government's Duty

The chief relief measure adopted by Government is the issue of "takavi" loans for the purchase of fodder. But, as Mr. Indulal Yajnik observes in his statement on the official note, their "reliance on takavi as the chief measure of relief cannot be too strongly deprecated, as "takavi" will only pile up the oppressive debts of the ryots and rob them of the gains of their labour in better years." As to what Government ought to do immediately, constructive suggestions have been made by the meeting of Bombay citizens called by the Mayor and several rural uplift workers. But the first thing Government should do is to realise that it is dangerous to delay effective relief measures, piously hoping that the worst may yet be averted by late rains. The position is bad enough as it is, and the actual distress calls for more generous relief than Government seem prepared to give. There can be no doubt of this when reports come from reliable quarters of deaths in the Bhil area due to starvation. And if it must take still more time for Government to awaken to their duty in the mater, charity and decency require that they should at least refrain from virtually discouraging appeals for prompter relief measures by the public.

Indians' Disabilities

The statement issued by the Government of India, showing the disabilities with which Indians suffer in the Empire countries, shows how little British connection avails or can avail India so long as she is herself not free. So far as appearances go, the statement shows that in several Empire countries there are no statutory restrictions, but it is notorious how in practice Indians are subjected to various humiliating disabilities in many of them. The worst offender is South Africa, where entry is not allowed to the Indian for permanent settlement; and in the Transvaal Indians "may not own land or even occupy it in certain areas." There are also various restrictions against Indians in regard to the ownership of any fixed property residence, franchise, and trade licences. The position is getting nearly as bad in Kenya and Zanzibar.

Government's statement concludes with a reminder that they on their part have placed no conditions on the entry into India of the nationals of any of the Dominions and colonies in the Empire. The reminder was utterly superfluous. If the British were subjected in the Empire countries to anything like the disabilities that are inflicted upon Indians, the British Government would not be quite so complacent about the matter as are the Government of India. Nor would the latter remain unmoved if they were at all responsible to the people of India. As things are, we have to pay the penalty for our subjection by suffering indignities abroad, even in the Empire countries, and yet remain powerless to take any retaliatory or other effective action to safeguard our rights.

DOCTOR J. T. SUNDERLAND

True Friend Of India

(By Dr. N. S. Hardikar.)

I am grieved to read the sad news of Dr. J. T. Sunderland. When I was in the United States of America I had good fortune of working with Dr. Sunderland for nearly five years. As the General Secretary of the Indian Home Rule League of America, of which Lala Lajpat Rai was the President, I used to have many occasions to go to the house of Dr. Sunderland who was the League's Vice-President and take advice and instructions from him. Therefore, I knew him well.

Always Thought of India.

He always thought of India and helped Lalaji in his innumerable activities in counteracting the anti-Indian propaganda in the United States during the European War. It would be but natural if any Indian thinks that it was by mistake that Dr. Sunderland was born in America and that his place was in India. During my stay of eight years in the States I did not meet any other American who loved and worked for India as much as Dr. Sunderland did. In him, therefore, we lose one of the best supporters and exponents of the Indian cause.

When I met him first he was 74 years of age. At the request of Lalaji, he accepted the Vice-Presidentship of the Indian Home Rule League and worked for that organisation single-mindedly. After Lalaji's return to India Dr. Sunderland became the President of the League and the Editor of "Young India", a monthly, and carried it on until the beginning of 1922. At no time did he shirk his responsibility of working for India either on the ground of health or for any other reason. At all times, during day or night, he was available. We coulr depend upon him for any kind of service.

A Reliable Friend.

The book shelves in his house were full of volumes on India. During his exile in the States Lalaji had the misfortune of depending upon others even for his bread. No wonder he borrowed books from his friend, Dr. Sunderland. Lalaji asked him to go through his manuscripts of "England's Debt to India", "Young India" and other books which he wrote in the States. Dr. Sunderland made his own suggestions and advised Lalaji from time to time. Lalaji liked him immensely and thought of him highly. When he was about to return to India he said to me "Be guided by Dr. Sunderland, my boy, and take his advice in all that you do. He is our reliable friend in America".

Dr. Sunderland, though old in age, was young in spirit. The youthful energy in him made even youngsters blush, and hang their heads in shame. He was a cool and calculating man, clergy by nature and profession. With his silvery hair and long black coat he looked like a sage—always thoughtful and serene. A high-souled man as he was he never irritated any one and by his sweet temper he tried to attract every one who approached him. By my long association with him, that is what I found of him.

Such a friend is lost to-day. Can India see the like of Dr. Sunderland again?

Death Traps For Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The appalling number of accidents by motors and other vehicular traffic is ever on the increase and you are rendering a real public service by keeping your columns open for the discussion of such subjects as "Brighter Bombay" of which I consider this subject of "Accidents and the suggestions as to how to avert them" as a part.

No road is considered safe for people in general and children in particular during traffic hours which extend from 9 a.m. in the morning to 7 p.m. in the evening. I give my personal experience. One day at about 5 p.m. in the evening last week I, along with several passengers including women, wanted to get down from a car (tram) at Kalbadevi Road near Gaiwadi and just, a motor was coming from behind the tram-car and moving even without reducing its speed in the narrow part of the road between the foot-path and the tram-car and we were all in a dilemma as to what to do. Not to get down immediately meant to be carried away at some distance from our destination and to get down meant to incur the risk of being crushed by the motor-car. Very few of us chose to adopt the course involving risk to their lives and it was only a narrow escape for them. The rest who chose the safer course lost their time in coming back to reach their destination. It is, therefore, very

(Continued on Page 13)

Educational Development In Soviet Russia

Level Of Literacy Has Risen From 13 Per Cent. To 96 Per Cent.

By A. AZIZ AZAD

The huge interest that the Soviet authorities have shown in the problem of education from the very first days of the establishment of the Soviet regime is something that is universally acknowledged and admired. The Communists quite rightly declared: "It is impossible to build Socialism with the help of an illiterate people." But Socialism was to be built in Russia—this was the goal set by Lenin and his Party. The people of Russia were not only backward technically and in industrial development, but in education as well. Imperial Russia was the most backward agrarian country with a level of education that was only 13 per cent.

Where There's Will.....

The new regime in Russia found itself confronted with an enormous task: to industrialize the country and to make it self-supporting and an independent state, and at the same time to educate the people without which no industrialization and progress can be achieved.

Both the above-mentioned tasks required a tremendous amount of work, enormous sacrifices, and huge sums of money to be invested. But the Bolsheviks had a will and "where there's a will there's a way." To-day, after 19 years of continuous and persistent labour the Soviet Union is able to disclose to the world that "the most difficult stage in the struggle for industrialization of the U.S.S.R. and of educating its citizens has already been traversed." Soviet Russia is to-day one of the most advanced agro-industrial countries and its people rank among the peoples of the world as a considerably cultured and educated people.

For us in India it is of huge importance to glance over the methods and means by which the Russian people did away with their hereditary illiteracy in the course of less than two decades. This is of especial importance because in the literacy level we in India stand even lower than did the people of Imperial Russia before the Revolution.

How They Did It

In order to raise the literacy level of a country with such a huge population as Russia or India great sums of money and a huge army of educators are required. In the case of Russia neither of these were available, but Lenin had already declared that illiteracy must be done away with in Russia in ten years and this command was to be carried out some way or another.

The people themselves entered into the combat with illiteracy and the trade unions and other organizations came to the help of the educational authorities, while the State helped and supported them in every way. Thus every worker, peasant, office employee or member of the intelligentsia, was brought into action. They took to teaching and conducted a regular combat against illiteracy. In the overwhelming number of cases this work was "social" and was not paid for. Everywhere in the country branches of the society "Down with Illiteracy", headed by President M. I. Kalinin, were formed.

Right To Education

Considerable work was done in abolishing illiteracy by this society which was conducted on purely voluntary "social" lines and without much expenditure. At the same time the educational authorities started the school organizations. In the first stage education was made free and compulsory in the secondary and middle schools and later on, when the State found itself in a position to invest more and more money in the work of education, more and more facilities were granted to it. This has developed to such a stage that now when the Soviet Government has entered into a sound and lasting prosperity (because economy is planned in this country) higher education is also being made free. Clause 121 of the new draft Constitution reads: "Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education.

"This right is ensured by universal compulsory elementary education, free of charge, including higher education, by the system of State stipends for the overwhelming majority of students in higher schools, instruction in schools in native languages and organization of free industrial, technical and agronomic education for the toilers of the factories, state farms, machine and tractor stations and collective farms."

"Duty Of The State"

This clause of the Constitution puts a seal on the work of the educational system of the U.S.S.R. which will become now a system directly managed and financed by the State for the benefit of the entire population of the U.S.S.R. By this clause 121 the Soviet Government declares: "that the work of educating the citizen is the duty of the State and cannot be entrusted to private proprietors to be made the source of making money or to depend on charity" as the case is in other countries outside of the U.S.S.R.

Now we shall turn our attention to the statistical figures illustrating the immense volume of work that has been accomplished by the Soviet Government in the field of educating the people and the huge sacrifices that have been made by the state in raising the level of literacy from 13 per cent before the Revolution to 96 per cent to-day.

Some Revealing Figures

In order to raise the level of literacy among its people the Government of the U.S.S.R. spent during the course of the First Five

(Continued on Page 8).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

FRANCE AND SYRIA.

Details of the new treaty between France and Syria to be signed shortly are not yet available but if the report cabled from Paris is a correct summary, it would certainly improve the relations between the two countries. The treaty, according to the report, "provides for a transition period of three months, in which progressive changes will be made with a view to the termination of the French Mandate and the admission of an independent Syria to the League, and also for the reduction of the number of French troops." The ending of the Mandate is certainly welcome and Syrian nationalists may well congratulate themselves on escaping from a system which was [illegible] than Imperialism in disguise. The ending of the French mandates was the least that M. Blum's Socialist Government could do to vindicate their professions. It is doubtful, however, if the treaty provides for the establishment of a really independent Syria. The "reduction" of the troops implies retention of some form of military control over the country while admission to the League under French tutelage may be a device for increasing the voting strength of France. Is it to counter-balance the impending acquisition of an Egyptian vote by Britain?

BLUM ON NEUTRALITY.

M. Blum, the French Premier, claims that his Government's "neutrality suggestion saved Europe from a general conflagration." It may be that the Spanish crisis remains localised because of the fact that Powers spoiling for a fight have not succeeded in achieving a provocation strong enough to force a war. But there can be no justification for the refusal to supply arms to a duly established and recognized Government and, again, there are one or two points that have to be noted in this connection. In the first place much of the present excitement and misery would have been avoided if the principle of neutrality had been enforced a few weeks earlier. For, the rebels took full dvantage of the delay in equipping themselves as fully as possible. In the second place Powers, which deliberately adopted dilatory tactics for obvious reasons, cannot be trusted, notwithstanding M. Blum's optimism, to honour their signature to the convention as it should be honoured. They have to be watched vigilantly by the Neutrality Committee. This is all the more necessary because of recent signs of restlessness on the part, particularly of Italy. Peace still hangs by a threat unless the Neutrality Committee displays determined courage of its obligations.

A NATIONAL DUTY

We heartily endorse the appeal of Babu Rajendra Prasad that September 13, the anniversary of the death of Jatin Das, be observed all over India as the Political Prisoners' Day. As the Congress President reminds us in his statement, Jatin Das deliberately sacrificed himself for the betterment of the lot of political prisoners. The sacrifice and the cause deserve recognition as a matter of duty. The Nation owes it to the memory of Jatin, to the political prisoners as well as to itself that it must demand humane treatment for them and demand it so that even Sir Henry Craik may be obliged to recognise its nation-wide character.

THE POONA INCIDENT.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has lost no time in repudiating the egg throwing incident at the Poona meeting. This was fully expected by those who know the Congress President and are not altogether out of sympathy with the ideals for which he stands. As an answer to "Liberal" challenges it would have been enough for him to remind critics of what happens in England when an unpopular speaker attacks a popular. But that would not have been fair to the President and to the Congress. He has, therefore, done well to explain to his people the utter undesirability of behaving as some did at Poona. That kind of protest is rowdyism and "can only result in a diversion of public interest from the principles and policy for which the Congress or the Liberal Party stand to the incident itself." This is bad for the Congress both from the moral and tactical point of view because the cause represented by the Congress is both noble and unassailable. Congressmen ought to remember that they do not need rotten eggs as an argument for their case which is very much above them. As for the victim of the Poona incident while we sincerely sympathise with him, we cannot help wondering if he would answer the President's question: Does he also stand for full democracy?

BIDI SHOP WORKERS

The C. P. Shops and Bidi Manufacturing Establishments Bill, which was introduced in the C. P. Council and has now been circulated for opinion, is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. It seeks to prohibit the employment of children and to limit the hours of work of young persons in shops and bidi manufacturing establishments and to provide for their early closing. And while we hope the C. P. Councillors will lose no time in seeing this Bill passed, we feel there is even greater need for such a measure in the Bombay Presidency. The exploitation of women and child-workers in many of the bidi shops of Bombay and other towns is a public scandal which must be ended. These women and children, it is well-known, are made to work for long hours, in unhealthy little hovels and paid hopelessly low wages. Their lot which is, indeed, pitiable is a challenge to the sense of duty of our legislators and the public.

VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

The C. P. Government have appointed a Committee to consider the feasibility of establishing vocational schools of a new type where in addition to an irreducible minimum of literary studies a pupil can be taught the elements of a trade or profession and pass out fully equipped as a wage earner. Various plans to give special prominence to vocational instruction are being considered by different Provincial Governments and the Government of India have offered to give them the benefit of the advice of foreign experts in vocational training. We should like to know what action the Bombay Government have taken or are about to take in this matter.

WITHOUT COMMENT

Among so many lovely saris it is difficult to pick out those which are more deserving of mention than others and in most cases I have chosen those with distinctive features. Some of the plainer saris were in most exquisite taste, especially those in soft, smoky-grey chiffon or georgette with gold or silver borders. Several charming white saris with silver borders or silver embroidery were much admired and a gorgeous shade of jade green looked delightful with a plain silver border.

—From "Fashion on the Poona Course" by an Anglo-Indian Woman correspondent. z

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Mr. Indulal Yajnik strongly denounces the Government Publicity Officer's Note on the agrarian situation in the Presidency.

Mr. Yajnik is being a little too hard, we are afraid. The Publicity Officer should be spared. Like the proverbial pianist, the poor fellow, who has a duty to discharge, is doing his best.

* * * *

Ryots' Plight Not Desperate.

— Anglo-Indian Paper.

No, definitely not desperate. All that the situation amounts to is that many of them are facing starvation and destitution.

And that, of course, is nothing abnormal.

* * * *

"The situation created by the deficiency of rainfall in the Presidency, though distinctly unsatisfactory, is completely within the control of the Government" says an official review.

And it has spoken the real truth—although distinctly unconsciously.

* * * *

M. Blum, speaking on the Spanish problem, optimistically declared: "There is no proof that any Government adhering to the (Neutrality) Convention is violating its signature."

Fine. But there is proof that several Governments are not adhering to the convention. Which is the main trouble.

* * * *

"Nanking, Sept. 6.

After several weeks' negotiations and warlike manouevres, an agreement has been reached ensuring peace in South China."—Reuter.

Miracles, it seems, can happen even under Chiang.

* * * *

Japanese reaction to the agreement has not yet been officially revealed. But the situation is being watched with close care and concern. And the War Office, it is hoped, will soon issue a warning denouncing the peace in China as a direct and provocative aggression against Japan.

* * * *

According to a French newspaper, the Franco-Polish Staff talks have resulted in strengthening the bonds between the two countries and facilitating the construction of an effective Franco-Polish alliance.

Will Hitler and Germany shout "Heil Greiser" or "Heil, Greiser"?

* * * *

Ras Gugsa, the pioneer traitor of Abyssinia, was received by Signor Mussolini to whom he is reported to have surrendered a shield, a cloak and a head-dress made of lion's hair which were given to him by the Negus.

It is not known what he got. But he does need a shield and a mask and, of course, he eminently deserves a headdress made of jackal's hair.

* * * *

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO ISTANBUL
GREAT WELCOME
Warmly Greeted By Kemal Ataturk

—Headlines.

Wonder what the London "Times" has written.

* * * *

"Oh dear," sighed the pretty girl in the restaurant, "I must have forgotten my purse!"

The man sitting opposite her jumped to his feet.

"Please allow me to pay," he said, with a polite bow.

She looked at him carefully—and then smiled pityingly.

"No," she remarked. You paid for me yesterday. Let some other mutt do it today."

Blum Defends French Neutrality

Premier's Suggestion Saved Europe From General Conflagration

PARIS, Sept. 7.

M. Leon Blum to-night adamantly defended the French Government's neutrality in the Spanish Crisis when he addressed vast crowds of socialists in Luna Park. The cheers from his moderate Left Wing supporters were alternated with cries of "Send more aeroplanes to Spain" from the extreme elements, who are clamouring for almost active intervention on behalf of the Spanish Government, or at least raising the embargo on arms and munitions.

M. Blum declared that he realised the existence of misunderstanding between the Popular Front Government, which he represented and the mass of the Popular Front Party, which he wished to correct. "Can you believe, I did not hear the delegation from the Spanish Popular Front with the same fervour as you? I assume entire responsibility for the Government's actions. Our policy will lead to the salvation of Spain.

"Our neutrality suggestion saved Europe from a general conflagration. There is no proof that any Government adhering to the Convention is violating its signature. We decline to dishonour our signature to that. Otherwise a European crisis would be caused, the consequence of which will be difficult to foresee.

"I will never admit that war is inevitable and I will labour till the last minute to avoid it."—Reuter.

CANTONMENTS BILL IN ASSEMBLY

Pant's Retort To Tottenham

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 7.

Details of the Cantonments Bill formed the subject of discussion to-day in the Assembly.

Attendance was noticeably thin—and there was little evidence of interest or excitement generally connected with the official measures. Surprisingly enough, even Mr. Tottenham in the course of his reply to Mr. Saxena's amendment, said, he personally attached more importance to the bill than even the Government themselves. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena had a series of amendments to the constitution of the Cantonment Boards which were negatived without division.

The question hour was turned to good purpose by Mr. Satyamurti who in a series of questions referred Government to several leading articles in the "Hindustan Times", the "Hindu", the "A. B. Patrika" and other papers and enquired what steps Government propose to take on the lines suggested. He succeeded eliciting an assurance from the Commerce Member that the position arising from the reduction of duty on British textiles would be continually reviewed and such action will be taken as may be necessary.

Prof. Ranga tackled the Finance Member on the Rural Credit policy, Reserve Bank but Sir James Grigg retorted that if the bank was expected to give loans at one or two per cent interest without security, it was not banking but charity and no bank could undertake such a thing either in this life or next.

European recruitment to I.M.S. which may well be called the hardiest of annuals brought, Mr. Satyamurti and the Defence Secretary to close grips. Mr. Satyamurti characterised as racialism, the principle of providing British doctors for British Officers and families in services but Mr. Tottenham vigorously contested the charge and said they ate British food, wore British clothes, attended British schools, British churches and he could not see why they should not be "cured or killed by British doctors".

Amidst laughter Mr. Satyamurti asked "does the Hon'ble Member mean British officers prefer to be killed by British doctors instead of being cured by Indian doctors".

Proceedings In Detail

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Mr. Tottenham introduced a bill to implement article 28 of the Geneva Convention of July 1929, with a view to prohibit the use of imitations of emblems of white cross on red ground. Punishment provided is Rs. 100.

Discussions on the Cantonements Bill were then resumed.—

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

Mr. Gadgil made a number of suggestions replying to which Mr. Tottenham said he would take up with the local Government the question of avoiding communal electorates in cantonments. The authorities had been told to demarcate the bazar area liberally, keeping in view the necessity of future extension of bazar needs. The motion to take the bill into consideration was agreed to, and amendments to clauses were taken up.

BOARDS PERSONNEL.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena moved an amendment relating to the personnel of cantonment boards when Mr. Tottenham took the opportunity to explain the policy of Government replating to entire body amendments dealing with this matter. He said all the concessions made by him in the Select Committee were based on the assumption that there would be official majority of one in the Boards. He could not compromise on this principle without betraying his constituency namely the army, and warned the House that if official majority on the boards were tampered with Government would reconsider their entire attitude towards the Bill. He asked the house to accept half a loaf as better than none.

"RETROGRADE MEASURE."

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant considered the bill a retrograde measure compared with 1924 Act, and said he would not be sorry if the Bill was wrecked. But he was handicapped by the fact that here was an understanding between Government and the members of the Select Committee. Reminding Mr. Tottenham of the overriding powers in the hands of Government and military authorities, Pandit Pant asked whether Government could not trust nominated non-officials so that the bare majority in the boards would be non-officials. He made an alternative suggestion that eight officials and seven non-officials be all elected by the inhabitants of cantonments.

ANEY SUPPORTS PT. PANT.

Mr. Aney supported Pandit Pant's view, and Tottenham of the Viceregal utterance, declaring Cantonment Boards should be essentially local governing bodies. He did not want to break the agreement, but hoped Mr. Tottenham would see the strength of their case and accept the amendment.

The House adjourned till lunch.

Mr. Saksena's amendment was rejected.

The House next discussed a number of amendments all of which were rejected except two of Mr. Saksena's which were of a formal character and one of Government's which Mr. Spence explained, was the outcome of an understanding with the Cantonments Association. By this amendment the Boards may refuse to sanction erection or re-erection of any building (A) when the land on which it is proposed to erect or re-erect a building is held on lease from Government, if erection or re-erection constitutes a breach of the terms of lease; or (B) when the land on which it is proposed to erect or re-erect a building is not held on lease from Government or the right to build on such land is in dispute between the person applying for sanction and Government.

Government accepted the principle of Mr. Gadgil's amendment relating to powers of Boards to impose taxes and to franchise for Cantonment Boards and promised to meet him this evening for drafting amendments acceptable to both parties.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.—A.P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

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MRS. MARKHAM REACHES NEW YORK

Woman Flier Receives Tremendous Reception From Crowd

NEW YORK: Sept. 6.

Mrs. Beryl Markham, who flew from Sydney (Nova-Scotia), as a passenger in a newspaper 'plane, landed at the Floyd Bennett airfield at 8-16 p.m., British Summer Time, amid cheers from a huge crowd.

The officials and Committee present to welcome her, including the Mayor of New York, and Lord Carberry, her backer.

Mrs. Beryl, who greeted her friends with smiles and handshakes, seemed quite unaffected by her hazardous experience.

"I thank you very much for the marvellous reception which I feel I don't deserve. I wish I could have come in my own machine."

Afterwards Mrs. Markham left for New York by car, escorted by motorcycles with screeching syrens amidst tumultuous cheering hooting of motorhorns and the sounding of airport syrens.—Reuter.

FRANCO-POLISH ALLIANCE LIKELY

General Smigly Concludes French Visit

PARIS, Sept. 6

Solid satisfaction prevails as the result of the visit of General Rydz Smigly, Inspector-General of the Polish Army, who has terminated his one week's stay by lunching with the French President at Rambouillet. There is no doubt that a Franco-Polish understanding has been reached on general lines and experts are working out the financial and military details.

General Smigly expressed delight at his reception. He was impressed with the defence bases, especially with the French frontier defences.

On the conclusion of the negotiations, M. Delbos communicated the results to the British Ambassador and also received the Czechoslovakian and Rumanian Ministers.

10 Milliard Francs for Defence

'Le Matin' says that the Franco-Polish bonds have been strengthened facilitating the construction of an effective Franco-Polish alliance. According to 'Le Matin,' M. Daladier yesterday submitted to the Cabinet plans to earmark well over ten milliard francs in the next four years for the land defences alone.

EIGHT KILLED IN ULSTER TROPHY MISHAP

BUBLIN, Sept. 7.

The death-roll in the car skidding accident during the Ulster Trophy at Newtonwards Railway Bridge on Saturday is now eight.—Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO KILL JEWISH POLITICIAN

JERUSALEM: Sept. 7.

An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Max Nurock, the Assistant Secretary and Clerk of the Executive Council. Shots were fired at him point blank. Mr. Nurock dropped on the ground.—Reuter.

Rt. Hon. Lord Moynihan, ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons is reported dead, following on the death of Lady Moynihan, (right) last week.

CONGRESS WHIPS BUSY

(Continued from Page 1.)

that the Cottage Industries Institute at Delhi is financed mainly out of the Government of India's grant-in-aid for the development of the handloom industry. As the grant is made to the Delhi Administration for the benefit of the people of that province, there is no reason why local applicants should not get preference. The Institute will not be expanded to admit students from all parts of India.

GRANTS TO VICEROY

The Finance Member informed the same member that the contract grant for His Excellency the Viceroy is intended to cover expenditure on special stationery, wages and liveries of permanent and temporary household servants and conservancy establishment, allowances and pension of permanent household servants, lighting and fans, advertisement charges, library, heating and hot-water installation and washing charges on account of household linen. It is Rs. 1,41,800 per annum.

The sumptuary grant is a contribution to the cost of State entertainments, and is Rs. 40,000 per annum.

INDIA'S DEFENCE.

The Defence Secretary informed the House that India depends on assistance from Great Britain in the event of attack by any Great Power, whether by sea or land or air. The question of improving of India's local Naval Defence organization has, however, for some time been engaging the special attention of the Government of India.

SUBHAS BOSE'S CASE

Sir Henry Craik told Mr. Satyamurthi that he had seen press reports regarding the questions and answers in the House of Commons about the arrest of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

As regards Mr. Satyamurthi's question as to whether it was proposed to put Mr. Bose on trial, or refer his case to judges, the Home Member referred him to the previous answers he (the Home Member) had given and stated that Mr. Bose's case was referred to judges in 1932, and their finding was that there was ample justification for his detention under Regulation III of 1818. Such procedure does not involve any trial upon definite charges.

Sir Henry refused to lay on the table a copy of the correspondence of the Government of India with the Secretary of State regarding Mr. Bose. The reference of the Under-Secretary of State in the House of Commons was to the reasons of Mr. Bose's detention in 1932, which were explained in the course of the debate on the Adjournment Motion relating to his return to India.

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Was Mr. Bose's case examined by any other Committee, Tribunal or Judges since, 1932?"

Sir Henry: "There had been no occasion. His case was reviewed."

Mr. Mittra: "When was his case last reviewed?"

Sir Henry: "Last June."—United Press.

ADJOURNMENT FOR PUNJAB BAN

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and Mr. Mohanlal Saxena have given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss Mr. Masani's externment from the Punjab.—A. P.

Canvassing Support For Important Resolutions

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The Congress Party Whips have been busy in the lobby obtaining a large number of signatures to important resolutions they propose to sponsor during the current session.

The most important resolution relates to the forthcoming elections and urges the Provincial Governments and officials to observe strict neutrality and non-interference in election activities and also impresses the necessity of secrecy of ballot box.

Other resolutions relate to stoppage of contributions to the League of Nations, steps for the removal of unemployment and special grants for facilities in rural areas.—United Press.

FATAL 'PLANE CRASH

R. A. F. Lieutenant Killed In Accident Near Port Sandeman

QUETTA, Sept. 7.

The news of an air crash near Port Sandeman in which a member of the R. A. F. died and another was injured has been received here. It is stated that Flight-Lt. W. C. Yale and another leading aircraftsman of 31 A.C. Quadron, Royal Air Force, the only two occupants of the aeroplane sustained very serious injuries when their machines got caught in telegraph wires and crashed near Port Sandeman. They were removed to hospital, where Lt. Yale succumbed to his injuries the same night, while the other airman is making satisfactory progress.

Capt. D. E. Soledenhoff, Surgical Specialist of the Indian Military hospital, has gone by air from Quetta for special attendance on the injured airman.

The plane was badly damaged.—A.P.

M. L. A. Urges Ban On Communal Manifestos

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

Sardar Sant Singh has tabled a resolution that as separate electorates have been introduced in the Government of India Act for the various communities, steps should be taken to include the election speeches or Manifestos fostering communalism in the schedule of corrupt practices.—United Press.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

The following non-Official Bills were ballotted for introduction in the Assembly on September 22:—

1. Bill to further amend the Civil Procedure Code by Mr. Kailash Beharilal. 2. Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act by Mr. De'Souza. 3. Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act by Mr. Ghanashyam Singh Gupta. 4. Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code (Section 60) by Mr. Ananthasayanam. 5. Bill to remove adoption disabilities among the Hindus by Mr. Ghanashyam Singh Gupta, and 6. Bill to amend the Civil Procedure Code (section 80) by Mr. Ananthasayanam.—United Press.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS MANIFESTO

(From Our Correspondent).

HUBLI, Sept. 7.

Karnatak Parliamentary Committee met yesterday at Dharwar Representatives of all districts attended. Important discussions were held for three hours. Special suggestions were made regarding including of Karnataka unification, industrial and agricultural development and irrigation into the presidency manifestos. A Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Veerangowda Patil, R. R. Diwaker, D. P. Karmarkar and R. S. Hukerikar was appointed to draft Karnatak Provincial manifesto. The Committee suggested to the Presidency Committee that the date for applications for the Upper House be called for early, by the 20th.

Fate Of Adjournment Motion

AMBERNATH STRIKERS AND AUTHORITIES

Home Member Opposes Bakhle's Move In Bombay Council

POONA, September 7.

The autumn session of the Bombay Legislative Council opened to-day.

Mr. Bakhale asked for permission of the House to move adjournment to consider the "unsatisfactory attitude" of the Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, towards the workers on strike in the Match Factory at Ambernath. The Home Member opposed on the ground that the matter might come up before the law courts and it was undesirable for the House to discuss it.

The leave was not granted.

The House passed the second and third reading of the bill to amend the Bombay District Municipalities Act designed to make it legally possible for Municipalities to recover arrears.

After consideration of other official matters, the House adjourned till to-morrow.

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Sept. 7.

The Bombay Legislative Council met this noon under the presidency of Hon. Mr. Hooseinali Rahimtoola. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, former President, was cheered when he took seat on the floor of the House as Minister for Local Self-Government. Treasury bench was led by Khan Bahadur Cooper Finance Member, Mr. Turner, Acting Home Member, sitting next.

The proceedings began with the swearing in of over a dozen members, the majority of them being nominated officials. The President then announced Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Tairsee, Nawab Shahrukhyar Jungbahadur, and Dr. Collaco as the Pannel of Chairmen. The House was then informed of the enactments that had received assent of the Governor since the House met last. He then referred to Mr. Bullock's death and the House honoured his memory by rising in their seats.

Interpellations were then taken up.

NO COMPENSATION

Replying to a question of Khan Bahadur Abdul Latif, the Home Member stated that the Government did not propose to pay any compensation to relatives of the 17 Mahomedans that were drowned in Siddheshwar Tank at Sholapur.

To the question from Rao Saheb Kulkarni, the Educational Minister replied that though the Government's attention was drawn to Mr. S. G. Warty's book "What is Wrong with the Bombay University", they were unaware of the grave allegations made therein about the moral character of some professors in the Government Arts Colleges in the presidency.

Mr. Syed Munawar raised the question of the inadequate representation of certain communities in the cadre of excise sub-inspectors, but he was told that all such communities had been adequately represented.

In reply to another question from the same member Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed said that Government have now restored the 1923 orders according to which the B.Hy. degree of the Bombay University, was held to be sufficient qualification for Public Health Officers of first class Municipalities.

JUHU ROAD

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised the question of mutton shops on Juhu Road exposing mutton without partition or screen and presenting an unpleasant sight.

Sir Ali Mahomed replying said that when the fact was brought to the notice of Juhu Municipality notices were dully served on the mutton shop keepers and the shops have since been removed to a distance of 100 feet away from the Juhu Road to make any unpleasant sight caused by the business invisible from the road.

The same member's next inquiry brought the reply that the question of the bad condition of the Juhu and Versova Roads was under considerations of the Government.

After interpellations, the Finance Member Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, as leader of the House announced that in all four days, two in the second week and two at the end, would be allotted for non-official business of the House.

FATE OF ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Mr. Bakhale then begged leave of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance viz., the unsatisfactory attitude shown towards the workers on strike of the Western India Match Factory at Ambernath by (1) the Resident Magistrate (First Class) Kalyan in issuing orders on August 24 1936 under section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, 4 of 1890 and section 112 C. P. Code and (2) Sub-Divisional Magistrate (First Class) Kalyan Prant Thana on August 29 1936 under section 144 Criminal Procedure Code.

The Acting Home Member objected to the adjournment motion saying that action against the order under 144 Criminal Procedure lay with the High Court, and, therefore, it was not fit to raise the question on the floor of the House.

On putting it to the House, only 23 members supported the adjournment motion, but as the required support from 25 members was not forthcoming, leave was not granted to the adjournment motion.

BANDRA AND PARLE MUNICIPALITIES

Sir Alimahomed Khan Dehlavi next introduced and moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act making it legally possible for the Municipalities of Bandra and Vile Parle to recover arrears of taxes due to the defunct Notified Area Committees of Santa Cruz and Andheri respectively, which these Municipalities from the 15th were included within the limits of February 1935.

When the consideration of the Bill clause by clause was taken up at the time of the second reading, Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved an amendment proposing to delete the provision of recovery of

(Continued on Page 13.)

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Bombay's Tribute To Late Dr. Sunderland

He Felt Bitterness Of India's Subjection More Than Indians, Says Mrs. Naidu

"If most of you did not hear his name, that does not alter the greatness, variety, and quality of his services to this country" observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, paying a glowing tribute to the memory of Dr. Jabez Thomas Sunderland, at a public meeting held at the Congress House on Monday, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Cngress House.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who presided, said that Dr. Sunderland, born in a free country, felt the shame and humiliation of India's subjection, more bitterly than the Indians themselves felt.

A resolution expressing sorrow at his demise, and recording the sense of gratitude for the noble services rendered by him, was passed at the meeting and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was authorised to communicate the resolution to the family of Dr. Sunderland, in America.

INTERNATIONAL FIGURE.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, proposing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to the chair, said that Dr. J. T. Sunderland was an international figure and none else was more fit to preside over a meeting called to mourn his death, than Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was a leader of international reputation.

Dr. J. T. Sunderland was a friend of India and laboured for the cause of Indian freedom for over thirty years. Dr. Sunderland might not be known to many persons of this generation, but those who knew him would speak of his love for India and her people. He wrote two memorable books: one was "India In Bondage," and the other was, "India, America and World Brotherhood." He was a great international figure who strove for International Peace. He invited Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on behalf of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to preside over at the meeting.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that the meeting was called to express sentiments of the Congressmen in the city and their appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. Sunderland to this country.

FRIEND OF INDIANS.

Dr. J.T. Sunderland might be only a name to most people, but there were a few thousands in this country, who owed a deep debt of gratitude to him, for the assistance he had rendered them, when they approached him in America. Dr. Sunderland's interest in Indian affairs was roused by Lala Lajpat Rai and since then Dr. Sunderland took the keenest interest in India till the end.

Continuing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that she met him in 1928 in the United States and despite his 64 years then, he was energetic and active. His was a rare spirit and he never considered any sacrifice too great for liberty and freedom.

MONUMENTAL WORK.

His book "India in Bondage" was banned in this country. But that ban itself was a tribute to the truth of the statements and the authentic knowledge, the writer had possessed. It was one of world's monumental works, but, unfortunately, it was banned.

The tragedy of the Indian people was that they did not realise the extent of their bondage. Or perhaps, like a bird born in a cage, which did not know the freedom outside and which inherited the bondage from its parents, the Indian people did not realise what bondage meant.

But a man who was born free, who read of history, of liberty and freedom, in the proper perspective, felt the shame and humiliation of India's subjection more bitterly than the Indians themselves felt.

If people had not heard about this wise man ripe with experience and knowledge, that did not affect his greatness. Some people said that if they had not given publicity to his articles, he would not have become a great person. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu pointed out that Dr. Sunderland might not have become a famous man, if his articles were not published, but who could take away from his greatness, whether he be known to fame or not?

Mrs. Naidu then read the message sent by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

TRIBUTE TO SERVICES

Mr. Nagindas T. Master moved: "This public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, deeply regrets the loss, mankind in general and India in particular have sustained in the death of Dr. J. T. Sunderland and puts on record its sense of gratitude for the noble services he rendered to the cause of Indian liberty and for the active and helpful interest he took in India and her progress towards freedom."

Mr. Nagindas in moving the resolution said that his book, "India in Bondage" was a monument of his efforts and labour in putting before the world the grievances and the suffering of the people of this country, and his services would be remembered by every lover of liberty and freedom. His message was that every one should carry on disinterested service to humanity. He was universally loved and humanity owed a debt of gratitude to him. Mr. Nagindas hoped that his life would be an incentive and inspiration for helping Indians in reaching their goal.

Mr. P. R. Lele seconding the resolution said that Dr. Sunderland preached internationalism but never questioned the right of the Indians to be Nationalists. He served the cause of all the oppressed people of the world and particularly of India, which was the largest country under political subjection.

Mr. R. L. Bajpai gave personal reminiscences of Dr J. T. Sunderland.

The resolution was passed all standing.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu was authorised by the meeting, to convey the condolence message to the family of Dr. Sunderland, in America.

JOURNALISTS' TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

At a pulbic meeting held this evening under the auspices of the Indian Journalists' Association a resolution was adopted condoling the death of Rev. J. T. Sunderland who was "a stalwart champion of the cause of Indian freedom which he advocated both by pen and tongue with zeal, sincerity and ardent conviction that has entitled him to the everlasting gratitude, respect and admiration of Indian people".

The meeting also expressed deep disappointment, surprise and resentment at the fact that the News Agency responsible for catering foreign news to the Indian Press failed to cable the message of the passing away of a great friend of India.

Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, who presided over the meeting, in moving the above resolution said that it was nothing unusual for the News Agency concerned to fail to give news concerning friends of India although it did not forget to cable that Miss Mayo was writing another book on India.

It was high time, said Mr. Bose, that influential Indian journalists should seriously think whether they should organise a world News Service now to get news of events concerning India that occurred abroad.—United Press.

Career Of Crime Ended By Chance Arrest

BOMBAY: Monday.

"Credit must be given to you for the skill and persuasiveness with which you have successfully duped these gentlemen," observed the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, when he sentenced Kalidas Laxmidas Shah alias Jamnadas, who had represented himself as a loan-broker and cheated an agriculturist, a photographer, an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, a dentist and the managing clerk of a solicitors' firm, of various sums of money on the pretext of arranging loans for them from a well-known business magnate of Bombay.

The accused pleaded guilty to five charges of cheating and was sentenced to undergo a substantive sentence of two and a half months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200, in default, seven and a half month's rigorous imprisonment.

Mr. R. P. Thanavalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution.

The Magistrate in the course of his judgment observed that it was incredible that persons so well situated in life could have fallen such easy preys to the machinations of the accused. The Magistrate passed sentences in each case aggregating to a substantive sentence of 2½ months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default 7½ months' R. I.

EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOVIET RUSSIA

(Continued from Page 6)

Year Plan 15,500,000,000 rubles. To-day when the Government is more prosperous it has assigned for the year 1936 alone the tremendous sum of 12,000,000,000 rubles. It is self understood that the expenditure on education in the future will be still greater especially in the years following the putting into life of the new Constitution.

In order to grasp what a huge number of people are being taught in Soviet schools one must know that in Imperial Russia, without Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania and Esthonia, which are no longer parts of Russia, in 1915 there were in the primary schools 7,016,000 pupils: in the lower middle schools, 220,000 and in the middle schools 565,000. In the U.S.S.R. during 1935-36 this number had grown to 11,025,000, 10,023,000 and 4,467,000 respectively. Generally speaking, the number of students in the primary, lower middle and middle schools of the U.S.S.R. in 1932 was 21,600,000. By January 1st, 1936 this number had risen to 25,500,000 and according to the plan will further increase to 27,900,000 by January, 1937 and reach 29,900,000 by the end of the Second Five Year Plan.

The constant increase in the number of pupils has naturally called for new school buildings, 3,362 of which were built in 1935. Of this number 533 were built in cities and the remainder in the rural districts. The school building plan for the current year is being fulfilled, the number of schools under construction in urban areas being 1,507 and in rural districts, 2,802. An army of 752,300 teachers, mainly youth, is being engaged in these schools.

Higher Education Also Free

The progress of higher education, through universities, colleges and technicums, is also considerable. In 1932 there were 394,000 under-graduates. On January 1st of this year the number had increased to 523,000 while towards the end of the Second Five Year Plan (December 31, 1937) it is expected to reach 660,600. To compare this with Imperial Russia one must mention that in 1915 all over Russia there were but 91 colleges with 124,700 undergraduates in them.

Thus we see that by introducing free university education for the citizens of the U.S.S.R. the new Constitution obliges the Government to educate the Soviet citizen throughout free. Of course, we in India are far behind the technical level when compared with Russia, nor do we have the reins of political rule of our country in our hands which would allow us to create the material basis for carrying out the work of education in our country. At the present time all that we can and must do is to introduce and encourage "social duty."—that is, every Indian irrespective of class, creed or religion, must undertake to teach his countrymen at least how to read and write the local language. This will open the eyes of hundreds of thousands of illiterate people and draw their interest towards knowledge.

Suggestion To Indian Leaders

It is now high time for the leaders of our National Congress to start the campaign for "Down With Illiteracy" in India. Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Tagore and Pt. Jawaharlal could find no better occasion for using their high influence and popularity than by directly participating in this campaign. On the other hand "National competition" must be declared and those succeeding in pulling greater numbers of their brethren from the abyss of illiteracy must be declared to be "Heroes of Our Country."

Along with the progress of education the cultural demands of the Soviet population are steadily rising. To meet these demands the Government has done a great deal of work which can well be illustrated by means of the following figures:—

The number of scientific institutions rose from 289 in 1915 to 1,494 in 1935, while the number of scientists increased from 4,240 to 46,000 during these years.

Demand For Books And Papers

Along with the progress of education the public demand for books, periodicals and newspapers has increased to an astounding degree. Nowhere in Russia can one see queues standing to-day but only in front of newspaper and book stalls. On the territory of the U.S.S.R. on January 1, 1935, 11,873 published newspapers were registered. These papers, which are classified as city, factory, sokhoz and kolkhoz newspapers and newspapers of offices and institutions appear in 105 different languages and dialects other than Russian. The number of books published in 1913 was 113,400 volumes, while in 1934 this number was 473,772 published in 105 languages.

The number of stationary libraries in January, 1936 was 50,000 while travelling libraries numbered 92,000 containing a total of 271,000,000 volumes.

One cannot help but mention also the astounding growth of such institutions necessary both for rest and recreation as well as for self-education, I mean the theatres, cinemas and clubs, etc.

A Grand Achievement

The number of stationary theatres in the U.S.S.R. territory in 1935 was 609, of which number 105 were in the villages. These were operated in 37 different languages. The number of stationary cinemas increased from 7,251 in 1928 to 27,863 in 1935, while the number of travelling cinemas, most of them in villages, was 14,571 in 1935. For the same year the number of Parks of Culture and Rest available over the Union was 228 while clubs numbered 60,088. The number of musicians, actors, singers and dancers with high qualifications is 25,000 at present; 28,000 auxiliary semi-qualified ones are also available at present.

Such are the results of the heroic struggle of the people of this country in the fields of education, art, literature, music and culture to which the new Constitution will give final touches and will polish up. This is how nations are made and people changed from the most backward State into the most advanced one. The Soviets set a striking example.

VILLAGERS FOIL DACOITY

One Gangster Killed And Four Seriously Injured

DOHAD, September 5.

Mr. Kamalashanker Pandya, General Secretary of the Gujerat Provincial Congress Socialist Party wires to say that a serious dacoity was committed by 100 persons in Timachi Jhalod village near Kushalgadh State limits.

He adds that a scuffle ensued between the villagers and the dacoits, the former having offered resistance. The scuffle took a serious turn when one of the dacoits was killed and four others seriously injured. The villagers were successful in recovering the stolen cattle and corn.—United Press.

Poona Gets Rs. 80,000 For Famine Relief

POONA, September 5.

Due chiefly to the efforts of Mr. E. W. Trotman, Collector of Poona, the District of Poona has been able to secure an amount of Rs. 80,000 for famine relief.

In view of the draught prevailing the district is threatened with famine of a very bad kind. It has also been suggested that fodder should not be exported outside from the district.

A representative meeting is being called on the 28th instant to consider the ways and means of fighting the famine.—United Press.

B. B. & C. I. Rv. Auditor Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

Ajmer, Sept 3

Mr. M. William Claridge, Auditor, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Ajmer died yesterday after a prolonged illness. He was a very popular and promising young officer aged 32. He leaves a widow and an infant son.

Mr. RAO'S EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORSHIP

SIMLA, Sept. 7.

A communique state: His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the extension of the term of office to His Excellency Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Barrister-at-Law, the present Acting Governor of the Central Provinces as a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Central Provinces from October 8th 1936 to March 31st, 1937.—A.P.

Britain Must Purchase More Indian Cotton

BUT PREFERENCE FOR U. K. SHOULD NOT HARM INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Following are excerpts from the letter dated 2nd September from the Secretary, East India Cotton Association Limited, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, on the proposed Indo-British Trade Agreement:—

The Government of India request the views of my Board as to the lines on which it is considered desirable to conclude an Agreement, regard being had both to the advantages which should be sought for India and the reciprocal concessions which might be given in return. It is suggested, as a matter of convenience, with a view to the simplification of the work of co-ordination of the various opinions expressed, that the existing Agreement be taken as a starting point and the views of my Board may be expressed in the form of modifications thereof.

SCOPE FOR GREATER USE.

The main item in which this Association is interested is raw cotton and my Board wish to point out that, although since the Ottawa Agreement, the United Kingdom has been taking more Indian cotton than before, there is more room still for further consumption of Indian cotton in the cotton mills of the United Kingdom. The Board of Trade Journal dated the 30th January, 1936, gives the preliminary results of the Imports Duties Act Enquiry (1934). The total production of yarn up to 20's counts in the United Kingdom in 1934 was 482,000,000 pounds out of a total of all counts of 1,201,000,000 pounds and in 1935 it was 465,000,000 pounds out of 1,179,000,000 pounds. It appears that the production of yarn up to 20's counts forms 40 per cent of the total output of all counts in the United Kingdom. The quantity of cotton required for the production of yarn on the basis of 115 pounds of cotton for 100 pounds of yarn, up to 20's counts is estimated at 1,363,000 bales of 400 pounds each. This estimate does not allow for the fact that the production of yarn up to 20's counts a certain proportion of cotton waste may be used. But Indian cotton can also be used for the production of higher counts than 20's.

My Board, therefore, infer that there is further scope for the use of Indian cotton without any loss to Lancashire. As to the exact extent of the further potential demand, my Board await details which they are trying to get from the United Kingdom.

The nominees of the Government of India to the first Conference and the Trade Treaty concluded in 1932 had raised the question of a duty on foreign cotton in the United Kingdom as some *quid pro quo* for the proposed preference to cotton textiles from the United Kingdom to India. The report says that "the British delegation made it plain to us that they could not entertain this suggestion and that the interests of their own industry placed it out of court." My Board suggest that at the discussion hereafter this point would be brought effectively to the notice of the United Kingdom with a view to getting the United Kingdom to buy larger quantities of cotton from India.

EVILS OF PREFERENCE.

As a result of the preference given to the United Kingdom in respect of her imports of piecegoods to India since 1932, a considerable antagonism has been perceived in those countries which used to buy Indian cotton in large quantities before 1932. Germany and Italy are known to have given proofs of their resentment. Similarly it becomes necessary, in order to ensure Japan buying Indian raw cotton, for the Government of India to agree to India buying certain quantities of Japanese piecegoods. These repercussions my Board feel require the serious consideration of the Government of India in giving preference to the United Kingdom goods into India.

India naturally desires to be on friendly relations with other countries, compatiable with her own needs and requirements.

India would like to have closer trade relations with the United Kingdom than any other country, provided such trade relations are entered into on the basis of complete equality and reciprocity and are such that they do not in any way hinder the economic progress of this country in general and its industrial progress in particular.

This becomes doubly necessary in view of the political relations

(Continued in Col. 3.)

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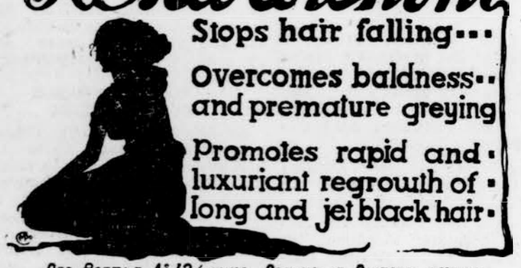

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REPORTED FROM THE WORKERS' WORLD

Building Workers, Book-Binders And Land-Workers Hold International Conferences

(Iftu) On the 14th and 15th July, the first International Congress of the International Federation of Building and Wood Workers was held in London, and finally confirmed the amalgamation of the International Federation of Building Workers, founded in 1903, and the International Union of Woodworkers, founded in 1904. During the Congress the Bricklayers' Unions of Scandinavia moved that the amalgamated International be divided up into one International of Building Workers and one International of Woodworkers, but this proposal was rejected by an overwhelming majority, thus making the fusion final.

The new rules were adopted with only a few votes cast against. They provide for the fundamental safeguarding of the interests of different trade groups, and lay down that the trade conferences for the main industrial or trade groups must always be held in connection with the ordinary Congresses.

In his Report on Activities, the International Secretary stated that the International, which started its life on the 1st April, 1934, with about 650,000 members in twenty-one countries and seventy-two Unions, had on the 1st January, 1936, 745, 766 members in seventy-six Unions in twenty-three countries. New affiliations during this period have come from Denmark, Luxemburg Palestine, and Trinidad, while further Unions have been gained indirectly by the affiliation of the Amalgamated Society of Wood-Cutting Machinists and the Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers to the British National Federation of Building Trade Operativesm and the transfer of the National Amalgamated Society of Operative House and Ship Painters and Decorators, which also belongs to the NFBTO, from the Painters' International.

RESOLUTIONS

The Congress adopted resolutions on the sentences passed on Holowatij and Steindl, against Fascism, war and the economic crisis and for democracy and freedom, and others on reduction of hours of work in the building and woodworking industry, public works as a means of combating unemployment, the position of timber and sawmill workers and risks of accident and sickness in the building and woodworking industry.

The meeting also dealt with the question of unity. It approved the efforts of the IFTU in this field and expressed the view that they should be continued, in view of the gravity of the present situation.

Coppock was re-elected President and van Achterbergh Secretary. The Management Committee is composed of Comrades Coppock, van Achterbergh and Hauwaert (Vice-President).

The IFTU was represented at the Congress by Schevenels, its General Secretary.

FEDERATION OF BOOKBINDERS

(IFTU) On the 5th and 6th May, in Amsterdam the International Federation of Bookbinders held its first Executive meeting since the transfer of the seat from Berne to Copenhagen, decided on in Strasbourg last autumn and the appointment of Eriksen as International Secretary. The meeting dealt with various current matters and decided to issue the International Bulletin quarterly, on the 1st of January, May, July and October, in Danish, English, French and German. Between the issue of the Bulletin, the Secretary was to keep Unions up-to-date by means of circulars.

On the question of amalgamation, Eriksen stated in the Executive Meeting, on behalf of the Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Unions, that at the Strasbourg conference the votes of the Scandinavian Unions had been given only for an investigation of the possibilities of amalgamation, and not for amalgamation as such. Unconditional amalgamation without proper preparation, would mean a great loss of membership to the Bookbinders' International. Another meeting of the Bookbinders' International Executive, to be held in Luxemburg immediately before the Congress of the Typographers' International, will deal further with this question. On the 22nd August, there will be a joint meeting of the three graphic Internationals, and the Typographers' Congress will open on 24th August and continue till the 27th August.

LANDWORKERS' FEDERATION

(IFTU) A meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Landworkers' Federation, held in Stockholm on the 24th and 25th June, dealt inter alia with the question of visits to Russia and a special invitation which had been receievd by the International. The Executive expressed the view that the International is not able to accept this invitation, but that affiliated organisations are free to decide for themselves whether they accept or decline, on condition that affiliated organisations should only accept the invitation if they themselves are able to bear the expenses and that these are not borne by the Russian authorities. If members of affiliated organisations are travelling as private persons this provision is not compulsory.

A resolution on the position of agriculture in industry as a whole states that "the workers in agriculture must not be placed in a worse position as to social and economic condition than the workers in other industries in the same country. Agriculture must not be carried on under less favourable conditions than the other groups of production in the country". The demand is put forward for landworkers' organisations to be placed by the authorities on an equal footing with the organisations of the farmers, especially by equal representation on committees, commissions, and wages boards.

The Executive urges the International Labour Organisation again to bring up as subjects for discussion the question of statutory minimum wages and other cognate questions, especially the question of hours of work in agriculture.

MENACE OF GOGHARI COTTON

Baroda Agricultural Commissioner's Statement

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, (By Mail.)

Mr. R. G. Allan, the Commissioner of Agriculture of Baroda State, has issued a note urging peasants to eradicate the evil of Goghari Cotton. At the outset, Mr. Allan refers to the influence of science and the need for a co-operative outlook in many farming problems of to-day and pointed out that the importance of these lay in the fact that whether they liked it or not they lived in the world of competition. After discussing in detail the evils of mixing of Goghari Cotton and its adverse effect on good quality Cotton of Navsari District he advised the growers that Goghari, the curse of Navsari Cotton and the cause of low profits and reduced market openings should be definitely warned off the fields as it would not in future pay for the very reason that factories avoid the risk of purchase just wholeheartedly as they may have courted three or four years ago.

He envisaged a bright future and a rise in prices of Sorti and 1,027 relative to Broach Cotton to a higher level than it had been some years past. He, at the end, urges cotton growers to concentrate on converting the Navsari and the areas of Bombay about it into a pure 1,027 cotton area so as to benefit to the greatest extent by the assurance given to buyers of this cotton by the effect of this act against the cultivation of Goghari.

BEE FARM IN THE PUNJAB

Three Months' Training Course For Students

A press note issued by the Director, Information Bureau, Punjab, states:—

"The Punjab Government has started a Bee farm on modern lines at Raison, Kulu (Kangra District). A three months' course of training in practical bee-keeping, commencing with the 1st September next will be given. No fees will be charged from the local bonafide bee-keepers, or from those who produce evidence that they contemplate starting bee-keeping as a commercial proposition, a special course will be arranged and they shall have to pay fees. All students will have to make their own arrangements for board and lodging. Applications for admission should reach the Principal, Punjab Agricultural College, Lyallpur, immediately."

AMMEDABAD LABOUR SITUATION

Socialist Party Secretary's Statement

To The Editor, of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was only on the 10th August that the Textile Labour Association came out with a statement on the Delhi Settlement and Ahmedabad millowners. There is stated that whatever might have been the difficulties arising out of the Delhi Settlement a cut in wages was not one of them. It also added that on the whole the millowners had behaved splendidly in collaborating with it to carry out the various clauses of the settlement. It even went to the extent of saying that some interested parties were raising false alarms about wage-cuts which were not there.

In its latest statement the T.L.A. admits the actual wage cut "in one of the mills" and a breach of the Delhi Settlement by four others. It also refers to the threat of a lock-out in yet another mill and exhorts the workers to be prepared to fight till the last to maintain the Delhi Agreement even at the cost of their homes and their children.

The T.L.A. has yet to admit the fast developing wage cut offensive. Nearly six new mills have freshly declared their intention of effecting a cut in wages. A universal breach of the settlement is also being made. The wage cut they admit is not confined to one mill only. Eleven other mills have enforced cuts varying from 12 to 15 per cent over and above the 6¼ per cent cut agreed upon at Delhi in the piece wages on account of the reduction in hours of work. The millowners, in fact, have been breaking the settlement from the day it was signed. They not only applied the agreed cut to workers like the mechanic shopmen who were not covered by the settlement but also interpreted it as sanctioning a further cut over and above the cuts they had already enforced, previous to the Delhi Settlement. As a result there has been a downward tendency of wage adjustments over the whole of last year so that to-day the wage level stands full 10 per cent lower than where it should have stood if the Delhi Settlement had been implemented in the right spirit.

It seems that the issue of expediting the decision about "Standardisation of wages" has cropped up because of the new wages cut offensive move on the part of the millowners. In his statement of 10th August Mr. Nanda has shown his readiness to implement it and the Millowners Association which till now was reluctant has also agreed to speed it up though till now nothing has been done seriously. In the agreement it is laid down that the level of wages of the workers should be brought to Rs. 19/4. In doing so the then existing wages above Rs. 19/4 were to remain the same and those below were to be raised to Rs. 19/4. But the recent proposal of some of the millowners and the letter of Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal a prominent millowner have brought the truth to light. The standardised wages according to them means an immediate cut in the wages of those above Rs. 19/4. They are very anxious to put this scheme into practice and have already put it into motion.

The attitude of the Majur Mahajan is rather halting and self-contradictory. It seems that there are all possibilities of Mahajan being inveigled into the snares of the millowners. A meaning is sought to be interpreted that the standardisation of wages would mean an inevitable cut in the wages of those above level of Rs. 19/4. thus maintaining the existing balance of wage fund. This is a fallacy and a snare. The existing wage fund is far below the necessary one due to the agreement. The fact that the standardisation is not yet practised and the level below Rs. 19/4. is not brought to the agreed formula goes to show that the workers are suffering a deficit due to the Delhi Agreement. Hence there is no question of keeping up the present wage fund or its possible infringement because of the new formula. It is refreshing to find that the mill Kamdar Union has seen through this and has readily warned the workers of the new move of the millowners.

The situation is developing very rapidly. One is reminded of the last days of 1934 when the Millowners' Association and the Majur Mahajan unhealthily speeded up the wage cut on the workers and in spite of the Majur Mahajan's propaganda for a general strike the wage cut was made a reality. The Mill Kamdar Union has been repeatedly pointing out lessons of the past experience and urging the workers to guard against any future betrayal.

In the meantime the Majur Mahajan has resolved to resist any wage cut. It is very healthy that the workers have been successful in bringing pressure on the Mahajan to take this decision but they should bring more force on Mahajan to join hands with Mill Kamdar Union which has taken up the fight against wage cut in any form. It is the duty of both the Unions to develop the united plank and launch a fight against the coming wage cut. The decision of both the Labour organisations to fight it by a general strike should be put into practice and if a genuine and sturdy fight is to be put up strong Mill Committees strike committees and ward committees should be jointly appointed to meet the situation.—Yours, etc.,

RANCHHOD PATEL.

Secretary, Ahmedabad Labour Committee, Congress Socialist Party, Ahmedabad.

ANOTHER SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT!

Govt. Servants Should Retire At Fifty

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of some relief to learn that the Government have seriously considered the acute problem of unemployment and have decided to take one bold step to relieve the distress to some extent. It is believed, decision has been arrived at that the Government servants should be made to retire at 50 instead of at 55. The bill will be introduced in the Assembly in October next; and will it is hoped, be passed without any opposition. Let there be no postponement, delay or shuffling of this important solution, which, at this stage, will be considered a boon, but which, after some years, will lose much of its value and far reaching effects.

All thinking patriots are of opinion that the industrial reorganization, improvement in agriculture and such other steps will take some time and will reduce the unemployment gradually; but the retirement of Government servants at 50 will at once considerably cool down the restlessness, worry and desperate plans which have been tossing about the precious lives of educated young men in India.

Let me also make it clear that the present scheme will greatly add to the efficiency of Administration expenditure as well. It is a matter of common knowledge that Government servants either reach the maximum pay by 50 or work in the incremental scale of pay, wherein they get periodical increments automatically. They have not to work hard or show special merit for the purpose. In short, Government service after 50 is a sincure for many.

PENSION

Even from point of view of pension, only the first few years will appear to be a drain on pension fund. But what Government will pay in this direction, will be more than compensated by saving in the establishment charges. Besides Government will be saved the high increments, which the present incumbents are to get during the last years of service and earn pension thereon. For instance, a Deputy Collector getting Rs. 500/- (at the age of 50) will presently retire on Rs. 225/- (average of last three years) whereas after five years, he will rise to Rs. 700/- and retire on about Rs. 325/-. Consequently in the long run the sum total of amount of pensions to be paid will be less by the contemplated scheme.

I am inclined to think that Municipalities, District Local Boards, Port Trust and other concerns will also gladly follow, if the Government give a lead. Accordingly, much depends upon what the Government do in the matter which the educated unemployed youth anxiously watch from day to day.—Yours, etc.,

M. M. VASWANI.

CORPORATION CENSURES ALI BAHADUR KHAN

Civic Reception To Be Given To Indian Hockey Team

The Municipal Corporation on Monday passed two resolutions 'nem con' although one of the resolutions evoked heated debate on the rights and privileges of a newspaper.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan who is the Editor of "Hilal" was censured by the corporation for his alleged libellous article against Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha.

WELCOME THAT HOCKEY TEAM

Sir J. B. Boman Behram moved:

That the Corporation do give a Civic Reception to the Indian Olympic Hockey Team on their return to India after having won the world championship in Hockey for the third time in succession and for having brought lustre to India's name all the world over and that the Mayor be requested to move Government to accord their sanction for an expenditure of Rs. 300 being incurred by the Corporation under Section 63(1) of the Municipal Act for the purpose.

Sir Jehangir said that the Indian Olympic Hockey Team had succeeded for the third time in Europe, in 1928 in 1932 and this year. It played so well that it succeeded in placing India on the map of the world. He wished that the cricket team now in England had also done so well.

Dr. Alban De Souza seconded the proposition and it was carried with acclamation.

"GROSS MISTATEMENTS"

Sir J. B. Boman Behram then moved that the Corporation place on record their emphatic disapproval of the irresponsible manner in which the proceedings of their meeting held on 18th August have been reported in the issue of the 'Daily Hilal,' dated the 19th August 1936, containing gross mis-statements and misrepresentations particularly when the Editor of the said paper, who is himself a member of the Corporation and was present at the meeting, could have very easily rectified the mis-statements before giving them publicity among the Urdu reading public.

WILL HE APOLOGISE?

Sir J. B. Boman Behram expressed a hope that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan would apologise and thus prove the well known adage "discretion is better part of valour." Unfortunately he did not do so and hence the proposition. The report he published against Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha was neither fair nor justified and as colleagues of Mr. Mitha it was their duty to support him. Even if the comments were printed and published in the heat of temper Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan should have made amends.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz seconded and Mr. Sultan Chinoy supported the proposition.

STOOD BY EVERY WORD

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan denied that anything was written against Mr. Mahomed Suleman Mitha with any motives. He was carrying on political fight against Mr. Mitha and therefore he stood by every word that he wrote. He did not write anything against the personal character of Mr. Mitha and what he wrote was because he thought that the attitude of Mr. Mitha was harmful to the Muslims.

"ELECTION STUNT."

Mr. M. E. Serang further supported the proposition and said Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan had no cause to write against Mr. Mitha as he only advised Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan to withdraw his resolution after the statement of the Commissioner who gave assurance that he would do all he could to employ more Muslims in the Municipal service. This was, he thought, only an election stunt on the part of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

Dr. M. C. Javle said men like Mr. Jinnah and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had worked for the country and not for their community and he hoped Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan would follow in their foot steps.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai advised Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan to express regret and thus drop an unpleasant matter.

Mr. S. K. Patil said the proposition was not an attack on the liberty of the press but since the report published in the "Hilal" was an admixture of report and comments, it was their duty to protect their colleague.

"LIBELLOUS."

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin also characterised the report published in the "Hilal" as libellous and advised Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan to express a word of regret.

Mr. A Soares said the resolution was misconcieved and it was not for the Corporation to pass judgment on what was written in "Hilal."

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas thought that Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan had done great disservice to the Muslim community by publishnig the article.

At this stage closure was moved and the resolution being put to vote was carried 'nem con.'

The corporation then adjourned till 8-40 p.m. tonight.

Consent Decree In Silver Deal Case

RS. 3 LAKHS COUNTER-CLAIM ALLOWED

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court disposed of the suit filed by Chimanlal Mohanlal Jhaveri, a bullion broker, to recover from Messrs. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai a sum of Rs. 61,194, being the balance alleged to be due to him in respect of certain forward transactions for the purchase and sale of silver.

Mr. M. C. Setalvad with Messrs. Munshi and Daphtary, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Coltman with Mr. Bhulabhai Desai and Mr. Lalji, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji and Co., appeared for the defendants.

PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

The plaintiff alleged that 4,828 bars were purchased for the Ashad Settlement and an equal number sold for the Shrawan Settlement by him for and on behalf of the defendants and that out of the said 4.828 bars there was a "badli" of 1,515 bars made by the plaintiff with Messrs. Raichand Motichand and Company at the instance of the defendants' representative. The plaintiff further alleged that on the 23rd August 1935 there was an outstanding sale of 1,905 bars by the defendants for the Bhadarwa Settlement, and that under instructions of the defendants he purchased the said number of bars for the Bhadarwa Settlement, as a result of which a sum of Rs. 1,04,085-10-0 became due by the defendants to him.

LIABILITY DENIED.

The plaintiff stated that the amount due by him to the defendants in respect of Shrawan Settlement, exclusive of the transaction of 1,515 bars, was Rs. 38,969, that the amount due by Raichand Motichand and Company in respect of the 1,515 bars for the Shrawan Settlement was Rs. 2,43,110 and that Raichand Motichand and Company having been adjudicated Insolvents, the plaintiff had not been able to recover the amount or any part thereof. The plaintiff contended that he was not liable to the defendants in respect of the said amount or any part thereof.

The plaintiff, therefore, claimed to recover from the defendants the sum of Rs. 61,194 after giving credit to the defendants for the amounts due to them.

COUNTER-CLAIM OF RS. 3 LAKHS.

The defendants, denied that the "Badli" of 1,515 bars alleged to have been effected by the plaintiff with Raichand Motichand and Co., was made under instructions of or at the risk of the defendants. The defendants fur-

(Continued in Col. 3.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

ther denied that they gave any instructions to the plaintiff for closing the outstanding sales of 1,930 bars for the Bhadarwa Settlement. The defendants contended that as a matter of fact they had issued Delivery Orders against the sale of 1,930 bars for the Bhadarwa Settlement which the plaintiff had declined to accept, and the defendants accordingly counter-claimed from the plaintiff Rs. 3,922-10-0 for the balance of the Ashad Settlement and Rs. 2,90,626-14-0 for the Shravan Settlement of the S. T. 1991.

In this suit, after the plaintiff had given evidence, the parties came to a compromise, as a result of which his lordship, by consent of both parties, dismissed the suit and passed a decree for Rs. 3,00,000 in favour of the defendants in respect of their counter-claim.

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Indian News From Here And There

EXPORT OF GRASS PROHIBITED

Baroda Revenue Commissioner's Order

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA (By Mail).

Latest weather reports show fodder scarcity in Padra, Kadi, Sidhpur, Harij, Damnagar and Kodinar talukas and crops are drying up in Mehsana, and Amreli districts and commodities except cotton show signs of under-production.

The Revenue Commissioner, Mr. Satyavrata Mukerjee, has prohibited grass exports to territories outside the State. This preventive measure is sequal to scarcity of rain and is intended to enable the cattle in the State to get sufficient fodder.

HUBLI JOURNALISTS FORM ASSOCIATION

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, (By Mail.)

With a view to bring about coordination between all those directly or indirectly concerned with the press and periodicals, "Journalists' Association" was started by Dr. N. S. Hardiker at Hubli on the 1st of August, 1936. It was inaugurated on that day in the "Gandhi Mandir" by Sjt. Krishtra Mudwedkar the veteran journalist of Karnatak, who has put in over 40 years in Kanarese journalism

The first meeting of the Association took place the same day and Dr. Hardiker, Messrs. V. B. Puranik and Shirhattimath were elected as the president, treasurer and secretary respectively.

OBJECTS OF ASSOCIATION

The present programme and aim of the Association are:—

To create study circles among its members to foster writing and reporting methodically.

To investigate the reasons on account of which the progress of periodical literature in Karnatak is not satisfactory.

To collect statistics with regard to the circulation of different Provincial journals and that of those from outside.

The second meeting of the Association was convened on the 29th of August when Dr. Hardiker explained to its members the immediate programme to be carried out. He told them further that he had talks with his several journalist friends in Bombay when he had been there for the A.I.C.C. meeting. These friends of his have assured him, he said, of all possible guidance and co-operation in the achievement of the Association's objects. He also suggested that collection be made of such books and literature as may be necessary to enable the members to start study classes.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGN FOR SIND ELECTIONS

Jairamdas And Choitram Not To Be Candidates

HYDERABAD (Sd.) Sept. 4.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram returned here to-day after more than two weeks' absence at Bombay and Wardha in connection with the meetings of the Working Committee, the All-India Congress Committee and the Labour and Mass Contacts Committee.

The meetings of the Sindh Congress Parliamentary Board and the Sindh Provincial Congress Committee will take place at Hyderabad on the 6th instant, to select the candidates for the Sindh Assembly and adopt other measures to organize the Election Campaign, as also to prepare Supplementary Provincial Election Manifesto.

A CONTRADICTION

It is learnt on most reliable authority that there is absolutely no foundation for the news wired to you by your Karachi Correspondent on the 31st ultimo, that Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Doctor Choithram are also likely to be the candidates for the Sindh Assembly Election. It is definite that neither of them has any intention to stand for election

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ADONI MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN SHOT DEAD

Youth Surrenders And Confesses Crime

(From Our Correspondent.)
BELLARY, (By Mail.)

V. Chennana Gowd, aged 22, was sentenced to death by the Bellary Sessions Judge for the murder of R. Ramiah, Municipal Chairman, Adoni. The trial took place on Wednesday. Four eye witnesses narrated the story of how Gowd shot Ramiah. On the evening of June 6, while Ramiah was walking with an overseer to a local reading room Gowd, who was lying in wait approached him face to face and shot him with a revolver twice. Ramiah succumbed to the first shot. Threatening the watching crowds with two loaded revolvers one in each hand, Gowd ran to a police station and surrendered. A dagger was also found on him. He confessed that because Ramiah molested him for a number of years due to enmity through his servants he decided to murder him. When the Crown counsel began to cross-examine defence and requested the Court not to evince so much interest in him. He pleaded guilty of the two charges of murder and possession of unlicenced arms. The assessors unanimously returned the verdict of guilty. Agreeing with them the judge sentenced him to death and eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment under the Arms Act concurrently. Whesn he was told that the death sentence was subject to confirmation by High Court, he implored: "I don't wish to appeal. Please confirm it here alone!"

C. D. Commissioner Honoured On Transfer

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, (By Mail.)

The members of the Maharashtriya Mandal, a leading Physical Culture Institute of Poona, had a very busy day, on last Monday evening, when Mr. J. A. Madan, I.C.S., the Commissioner, (C.D.) was honoured in the Institution on the eve of his transfer. The function, though an informal one was attended by many of the distinguished provincial officials.

After having received the guest, Prof. L. B. Bhopatkar, the Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Institute, introduced Lieut. R. B. Phadke, Mr. S. V. Damle, Dr. K. N. Jejurikar, Mr. K. P. Bhonde, the other workers of the Institution, to him.

Explaining the work of the institute, Prof. Bhopatkar took all the guests through the different branches and showed them how the Mandal was working on scientific and modern lines. After seeing wrestling, cane-malkhamb and different classes of mass thrill the guests were taken to the Kotarwar Library and were explained to the work of the Military class and the medical department.

After going through the various departments the guests were brought in spacious hall, newly-built and were then entertained with a fine display of balancing, roman rings, acrobat and such other gymnastics.

Jalgaon Women Demand Separate Polling Booth

(From A Correspondent).
JALGAON: (By Mail).

The women of Jalgaon have submitted an application to the Collector requesting him to give a separate polling station for women in the forthcoming Assembly elections.

It is pointed out that there are more than 1,200 women voters in Jalgaon and they can conveniently be given a separate polling station.

FODDER SCARCITY.

Though our district is not so much hard hit as some other districts in Bombay Presidency, the position of crops is not so much hopeful so far. There was a very long period of drought lasting for more than a month and a half, but subsequent rains gave much hope and the withering crops recovered to some extent. The groundnut crop has been considerably damaged, but cotton and Jwar are doing good.

A great fodder scarcity was also felt owing to continued absence of rains and the Government have granted certain forest concessions. The situation, it is reported, is particularly bad in Chalisgaon Taluka.

BHAVNAGAR RULER'S VISIT TO SIMLA

Will Meet The Viceroy And Sign The Agreement Regarding Port

From A Correspondent)
BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 4.

The Maharaja of Bhavnagar left for Mussoorie yesterday. He is expected to visit Simla and meet the Viceroy.

It is understood, the Maharaja will also sign the agreement with the Government of India regarding the Port of Bhavnagar.

JOBLESS JATHA RETURNS

Donation To Harijan Sangh

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
CALICUT (By Mail).

The members of the unemployed Jatha headed by Mr. A. K. Gopalam returned to Calicut from Madras on Saturday. The Jatha consisting of both educated and uneducated unemployed young men numbering about 35 had proceeded to Madras from Cannanore on foot to represent the grievances of the unemployed before the Madras Legislative Council which is now in Session. After covering a distance of about 700 miles on foot they reached Madras on the 24th August. As the leader of the Jatha has stated in the course of a statement they were "refused even an approach to the Council Hall in an unceremonious manner". They therefore, returned without presenting their manifesto. On arrival at the Calicut Railway Station they were received by local Congressmen and taken to the Town Hall where in the evening a public meeting was held under the presidency of Mr. K. Kelappan, editor of the "Mathrubhumi", to congratulate them.

DONATION TO HARIJAN SANGHA

Mr. G. D. Birla has made a donation of Rs. 7,000 to the Kerala Harijan Sevak Sangha, which has decided to utilise the amount for village reconstruction work (Rs. 4,000) and for providing mid-day meal to Harijan students (Rs. 3,000). Out of the above contribution Malabar gets Rs. 1,200 for village reconstruction and Rs. 90 monthly for the feeding of Harijan students.

MUSLIM PROPAGANDA

Mr. Abdulla Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi is now on a propaganda tour in Kerala. At Ernakulam an address was presented to him.

Invitations have been sent to Mr. Abdulla Gandhi to visit Ponani, Cannanore, Tellicherry and other places in the District.

Hubli Women Support Social Reform Bills

(From Our Correspondent.)
HUBLI, By Mail.

Under the auspices of the Hubli Bhagini Mandal women of Hubli assembled in a meeting on the 30th August when the bill introduced in the Assembly by Dr. G. V. Deshmookh, M.L.A., was explained by Dr. N. S. Hardikar and Mrs. Umabai Kundapur.

The two other social bills also, one by Dr. Bhagwandas and the other by Mr. B. Das, were discussed. The principles of these bills were unanimously approved by the meeting. The details of the same will be considered next week when another meeting is fixed by the Bhagini Mandal to communicate to the three members of the Assembly the opinions of the women of Hubli on the three bills concerned.

INDO-BRITISH TRADE PACT

Bengal Commerce Chamber's Suggestions

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The following salient points have been included in the memorandum submitted by the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, Commerce Department, on the proposed Indo-British Trade Agreement:—

Whatever agreement may be entered with the United Kingdom, must leave ample scope to India for negotiating bilateral trade treaties with other countries.

The agreement must be such as will help India in obtaining larger favourable balance in her trade with the United Kingdom.

The agreement should in no way hamper the industrial development of India.

The Government would take due care to avoid defects and loop-holes that exist in the scheme of preferences granted by the United Kingdom to Indian exports. The defects arise from the omnibus character of the Ottawa Agreement.—United Press.

MANILAL B. NANAVATY

An Appreciation

(BY B. B. K.)

Manilal Balabhai Nanavaty has retired from Baroda State Service from 1st September 1936. Born in 1877, of a well-known Jain family of Ahmedabad, after studying in Baroda High School and Baroda College, graduated in 1900, and passed LL.B in 1903. Starting his career in Baroda State Service in 1904 as a probationer in the Judicial Department he rose to the high rank of Naib Dewan.

Mr. Nanavaty is a man of amiable disposition and good manners and has always the welfare of the State and the subjects at heart. He is a very keen student of practical economics and has worked hard for the economic and industrial uplift of the state. Rural reconstruction has been a dear subject to him and as president of the Rural Life Exhibition he devoted heart and soul to explain to people the manifold activities of rural life.

One cannot but quote the words of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, in writing this short note, when His Highness, declaring open the Rural Life Exhibition on 1st January 1936, the first important item of Diamond Jublee Celebrations, paid glowing tributes to services rendered by Mr. Nanavaty to the people of the State and the Government and recognised in him one of the ablest officers of the State who had sat with him in Europe and America to study economics and banking and tried on return to render help to the best of ability. He, therefore took this opportunity for voicing his appreciation of Mr. Nanavaty's labours and stated that he was an example for others to copy.

LONG AND USEFUL CAREER.

During his long career of 32 years Mr. Nanavaty worked as Director of Commerce, Excise and Development Commissioner, Suba, Sarsuba and lastly as Naib Dewan. As president of Okha Harbour Board he contributed a good deal to the development of Okha Port. In 1936 he received from the gracious hands of Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the illustrious order of the Gold Medal of the Arunaditya, the highest order being conferred to the officer of the State. He took active part in the social, economic, industrial and rural development of the state. He is a keen and ardent social reformer and the marriage of his daughter Shrimati Lilavati to Mr. B. K. Shah had created a flutter amongst the orthodox Jains. Inheriting the high ideals of his father, Dr. Balabhai Nanavaty, who is still hale and hearty though about 80, he worked always with singleness of aim and sincerity of purpose and was always responsive to popular opinion.

HARDSHIPS OF HAJ PILGRIMS

Appeal To Govt. To Stop Practice Of Supplying Unwholsome Food

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

At a meeting attended by hundreds of Muslims from all parts of India, held here under the presidency of Mr. Syed Muhamad Ahmad Kazmi, several speakers dwelt at length on the grievances of the Haj pilgrims. The following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"Whereas Muslim pilgrims to Hedjaz under the new rules of the Government of India are compelled to pay in advance to the Shipping Company for their food on board and

"Whereas it has now become a settled fact that Muslim pilgrims have serious and real complaints about the food supplied to them on board the ships, which is very unsatisfactory and unwholesome, as is also pointed out by the report of the Haj Committee of Bombay, and,

"Whereas the catering arrangements are given as a monopoly to those connected with the Shipping Company without inviting tenders, which is against all accepted principles of business:

So now, this mass meeting of the Muslims resolves that, Government of India are to be held responsible for this kind of arrangement, which inflicts great hardships on Muslim pilgrims and seriously affects their health and life. Government of India, therefore should take immediate steps to remedy the situation. Or, the Government should not compel the Muslim pilgrims to pay in advance to the Shipping Company for food which proves unsatisfactory, and unwholesome, and allow the Muslim pilgrims to purchase food according to their liking from hotels to be fixed up in steamers or, to revert to the old system of making their own food arrangements —United Press.

PILLAR OF STRENGTH TO GOVT.!

(From A Correspondent.)
BHUSAWAL, Sept. 3.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Amiruddin I. C.S. Collector E. Khandesh, unveiled the photo of Diwan Bahadur Dongersing R. Patil, M.L.C. President City Municipality Bhusawal, in the Municipal Hall. The Collector remarked that he and the Diwan Bahadur worked together for many years in the Bombay Legislative Council, and from that, he could style him as "The Pillar of strength to the British Government, and terror to the Opposition.

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Latest Facts from Science, Mechanics and Invention

How Radio Now Goes "High-Hat"

A Tiny Transmitter Concealed Under a "Topper," Enables the Announcer to Broadcast Out-Door Events.

RADIO has gone "high-hat." This new departure is not to be understood in the accepted meaning of the term, as expressing haughtiness or superciliousness, but literally. Until the other day when anyone was described as "talking through his hat" he would feel anything but complimented, as he was charged with not knowing what he was talking about. Today, however, the radio announcer and, for that matter, anyone having the necessary equipment, can talk through his hat, a feat which is a real and amazing scientific achievement.

Radio also has gone even more than "high-hat," for it has become a maker of cheese by the use of ultra short wireless waves.

Radio went "high-hat" to extend the scope of pick-up for present radio networks and to enable "foot-loose" radio reporters to carry a very small microphone to any desired point, for example to use it unseen among large assemblages.

The miniature transmitter designed for this purpose is the smallest and lightest apparatus of its kind ever made. The complete device weighs only 11 ounces installed into the crown of a high silk hat.

The transmitter uses extremely small radio tubes well known among amateurs as "acorn tubes," because they resemble an acorn in shape and size.

This midget broadcasting station operates with a frequency of 270,000,000 cycles per second (about 1.1 meters wavelength).

In describing a parade or other outdoor event the announcer speaks into the hand microphone. The transmitter radiates its radio impulses to an automobile relay station which picks up the waves coming from the silk hat transmitter, and relays the announcer's voice by means of a more powerful transmitter to the broadcasting center.

The problem of proper power supply for this miniature transmitter also has been solved in a very interesting way. The transmitter with an output of about two-tenths of a watt is furnished with the necessary electrical power from a pair of batteries installed into a wide leather belt, which is worn by the announcer under his coat. At the left side of this belt is installed a 90-volt battery in form of a cartridge. The box at the right side contains a six-volt battery for the filament circuit of the tubes, and is graphically shown in the drawing at the right. The wiring scheme, the various parts, and their dimensions, which are of great interest to radio amateurs, are pictured in the diagram drawing at the left.

The acorn tubes, type 955, are of the so-called triode type. The dimensions of the tuning circuit coils L1, L2 and L3 are, as the diagram shows, quite small. The two coils marked as L4 are Rf-chokes to avoid trouble by unwanted radiation.

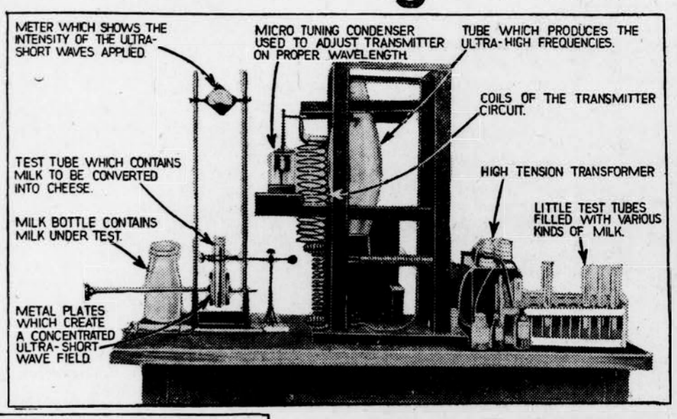
The set assembly in the lower box, outlined by dashes, is the modulator unit, which is installed in the center of the leather belt.

Anyone saying that he can make cheese by radio, no doubt, would be told that he was "talking through his hat." Nevertheless, that feat actually has been done by Doctor Korber, of the Biophysical Society of Vienna, who has made very interesting experiments to produce a high quality cheese through the application of ultra-short waves on the raw material for the cheese production, which is, as it is well known, milk mixed slightly with rennin, an enzyme found in the stomach of calves.

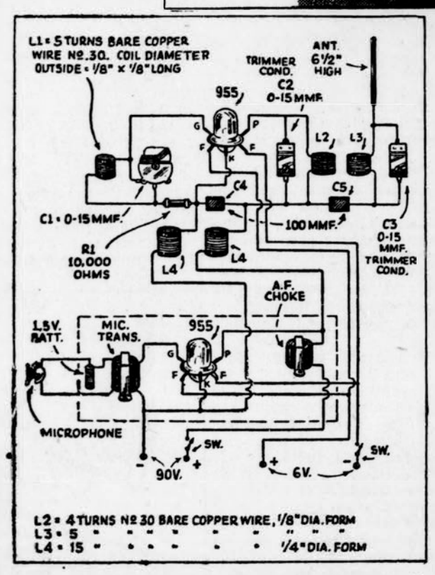
The time needed at present to produce cheese could not only be shortened, it is claimed, but also the quality and the taste of the new "Radio Cheese" could be greatly improved.

An ultra-short wave transmitter, made by an amateur for the conversion of milk into cheese, is shown in the accompanying illustration.

The large glass bulb in the center is the transmitter tube. The power output is 800 watts, and the produced wavelength is three meters.


METER WHICH SHOWS THE INTENSITY OF THE ULTRA-SHORT WAVES APPLIED
MICRO TUNING CONDENSER USED TO ADJUST TRANSMITTER ON PROPER WAVELENGTH.
TUBE WHICH PRODUCES THE ULTRA-HIGH FREQUENCIES.
COILS OF THE TRANSMITTER CIRCUIT.
HIGH TENSION TRANSFORMER
LITTLE TEST TUBES FILLED WITH VARIOUS KINDS OF MILK.
TEST TUBE WHICH CONTAINS MILK TO BE CONVERTED INTO CHEESE.
MILK BOTTLE CONTAINS MILK UNDER TEST.
METAL PLATES WHICH CREATE A CONCENTRATED ULTRA-SHORT WAVE FIELD

Below: Diagram of the High-Hat Radio Transmitter as Installed in the Crown of a "Topper." Tubes Resembling an Acorn in Both Shape and Size Are Used in the Set.


L1 = 5 TURNS BARE COPPER WIRE NO. 30. COIL DIAMETER OUTSIDE = 1/8" x 1/8" LONG
TRIMMER COND. C2 0-15 MMF.
ANT. 6½" HIGH
955
C1 = 0-15 MMF.
R1 10,000 OHMS
100 MMF.
C3 0-15 MMF. TRIMMER COND.
A.F. CHOKE
1.5V. BATT.
MIC. TRANS.
MICROPHONE
SW.
90V.
6V.
L2 = 4 TURNS No 30 BARE COPPER WIRE, 1/8" DIA. FORM
L3 = 5 " " " " " " "
L4 = 15 " " " " " 1/4" DIA. FORM

Above: The Ultra-Short Wave Radio Apparatus Which Is Used for Converting Milk into Cheese Having a Very Fine Flavor. Right: The Silk Hat Radio Transmitter Which Weighs Only 11 Ounces. Power Is Supplied from the Batteries Which Are Carried in Containers Attached to a Broad Belt.

ULTRA-SHORT-WAVE TRANSMITTER WAVELENGTH 1.1 METER
ANTENNA HOLLOW ALUMINUM ROD 6½" IN HEIGHT
7 3/8 SILK TOP HAT
HAND MICRO-PHONE
BELT
SWITCH
SWITCH
6-VOLT BATTERY HEATER CURRENT FOR TUBES
BATTERY OF 90VOLTS FEEDS THE TRANSMITTER WITH ELECTRICAL POWER
MICROPHONE AMPLIFIER AND MODULATOR STAGE OF THE TRANSMITTER

How Fish Are Found by Echoes

ECHOES are now used in the fisheries industry for locating large schools of fish. Sounding devices designed for ships in ascertaining ocean depths being employed for the purpose. The sound waves are sent out from the bottom of a ship and reflected by the backs of the fish and returned to the sound-receiving apparatus on board the vessel, the interval of time between sending the sound and its return indicating distance at which the school of fish may be located.

Oscar Sund, a Norwegian fisheries scientist, reports in Nature (London) four instances when the apparatus on a research vessel disclosed the presence of large numbers of codfish spawning in midwater. The records demonstrated clearly the hitherto unsuspected fact that when codfish lay their eggs they pay no attention to the bottom, but maintain a position at a uniform depth beneath the surface.

"Marks referable to fish," says Mr. Sund, "were seen on the record only after the arrival at that portion of the Lofoten fishing area where the most prolific fishing has been going on during recent years—at Hola—a bight of the West Fjord of very restricted dimensions, say, ten miles by four miles.

"It is interesting to note that this spawning concentration of cod has apparently no relation to the bottom. This was well known before, but no one could have imagined the fish to be limited to such a sharply defined layer of only 10 to 12 meters in thickness, extending widely above deep water and shallow, always at the same distance from the water surface. This distance was 72 meters at the first encounter."

Motor That Makes Its Own Fuel

A GAS engine in use at the sewage-disposal plant of Greencastle, Indiana, is being hailed as the nearest approach yet to "perpetual motion." This motor, which has been in successful operation since March 1, 1935, uses methane gas exclusively as fuel. It runs 24 hours a day, seven days a week, at a speed of 1500 revolutions per minute. Two water pumps are used to pump the water nearly a quarter of a mile to the septic tank, through the coils and back to the motor. According to the engineer in charge, only minor repairs have been necessary.

This motor, as described in The Scientific American, serves two functions in the plant. Power from the engine drives an air blower supplying oxygen to the aeration basin where bacteria are propagated. Further, heat from the engine's cooling system is used to keep the septic tank at a temperature favorable to bacterial action. Under the conditions thus induced, the bacteria become active, resulting incidentally in the formation of the methane gas. The gas, in turn, is piped to the air intake of the engine where it is diffused with air before it enters the motor.

Making-Up for Television an "Art" of Many Colors

Make-up for Appearance Before a Television Transmitter, Which Greatly Enlarges the Pores of the Face, Requires a Heavy Coating of Different Colors to Bring Out the Features on the Screen of the Distant Receivers.

TELEVISION is bringing new difficulties to those who appear before its all-seeing eyes, as a special facial make-up is required to make the features discernible on the distant screen.

A television transmitter, which presents the appearance of a many-eyed monster, brings facial worries and wrinkles, too, to those who confront it, as the pores of the face are greatly enlarged, a fact which makes necessary a special and heavy make-up of different colors.

After many experiments to determine the best make-up for television artists, it has been found that faces appear best on the receiving screen when the "photogenic features are brought out by the use of different colors in the make-up."

No savage in all the variegated and brilliant hues of his facial war-paint can present a more striking appearance than does the television artist after his facial make-up is applied. His lips are tinted blue, eyelids green, and cheeks and nose yellow.

The Rock Lizard That Is Armored with Spikes

LIZARDS of the present day are supposed by some to be proof that the dragons of fable once actually existed. It is admitted, of course, that the lizard in size is a midget in comparison with its fabled counterpart.

Although the lizard, of which there are some 1,700 species, is a repulsive-looking creature for the most part, all varieties, excepting two, are non-poisonous and may be handled without fear.

The Curious African Rock Lizard Whose Body from the Tip of the Nose to the End of the Tail Is Well Covered with a Protective Armor of Spikes.

Among the most curious of these creatures is the spiked rock-lizard which is found in Africa. Judging from the accompanying illustration, it appears to be quite formidable-looking and well armored with spikes which cover its body from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

Lizards abound in tropical countries, although they are found in every part of the world with the exception of the polar regions. Some are vegetarians, the large members of the iguana family of tropical America being the most notable examples. Most lizards feed upon small insects, worms and other live objects found on the ground. Many, however, can climb trees, and are able to walk under branches with as much ease as a fly walking along a ceiling, owing to their feet being provided with suction disks.

Some lizards are beautiful, being clothed in gorgeous coats and are able to change their colors to harmonize with surroundings. Taking the family as a whole, however, the majority are more repulsive in appearance than the dragons of old fairy stories.

One of the strangest things connected with lizards is their faculty of casting off their tails when annoyed. Should a lizard lose its tail it is not inconvenienced for long, for it soon grows another. Some species will grow as many as four. Enemies of the lizard will stop to devour the tail left behind while the creature is escaping.

Nature's Architectural Designs

ARCHITECTURE falls into the grooves of particular styles and designs which often become classified with the country in which they are found. For instance, Chinese architecture with its weird carvings and odd shapes is entirely different from anything found in the early excavations of Greece and Rome. It is, therefore, extremely interesting to realize that the origin of these ideas in architecture did not originate in the brains of the early designers, but that the designers themselves found their inspirations from homely species of nature.

A piece of grass, the veins of a leaf, or the design on the wing of a butterfly have been responsible for some of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Since it is true that the climates of different parts of the world encourage the growth of various species of fern which would not be found elsewhere, it is natural that the architect would find his original designs from the growing things about him. For instance, the flowing architecture of the bizarre arabesques on the Ducal Palace at Venice were taken from the curled leaves of the Cleft-leaf Weberkarde Distel which is found in Italy. This design is entirely different from the one that sponsored the famous T'Ienning Pagoda near Peking. The famous pagoda owes its existence to the study of shave-grass which is found in China. The cascading of section upon section arrived at a pinnacle is typical Chinese.

Architecture in America, however, is based not so much upon the natural growth as American architects have studied the architecture of other countries and have taken liberties with it.

A Blade of "Shave Grass," Shown at the Left, Furnishes the Architectural Motive of the Famous T'ienning Pagoda of China, Near Peiping.

The Hardest Metal in the World

A NEW kind of steel, which is claimed to be the hardest substance yet discovered, gives every promise of being the most durable of all metals, if the results of the severest of tests are to be trusted. The steel also is declared to be bomb-proof, fireproof, and also stainless. It ought, therefore, to prove the most durable of known substances.

A slab of the new metal, six and one-half inches thick, defied the most biting chisel and the fiercest assault of the oxy-acetylene blowpipe.

In one test, which lasted for a week, every device known to the cracksman, and many of which he is ignorant, were brought to bear, with results which were nil. The most powerful blowpipe ever used, necessitating a huge protective shield for the safety of the operators, failed to make the least impression, and the report was that the steel was totally impenetrable.

The heat-resisting power of the new metal is due to the presence of copper in its make-up, giving a power of head conduction so rapid that no blowpipe, however fierce, can bring it to a melting point. Indeed, the only effect of the blowpipe's action is the formation of a protective coating which, instead of weakening its defense, only strengthens it.

Armor plate for battleships, safes and safety-deposit vaults made of this steel, in view of the results of tests, are expected to be made absolutely impenetrable. The most scientific safe-cracking burglar, it is predicted will find all his devices useless.

Acid Volcanic Water

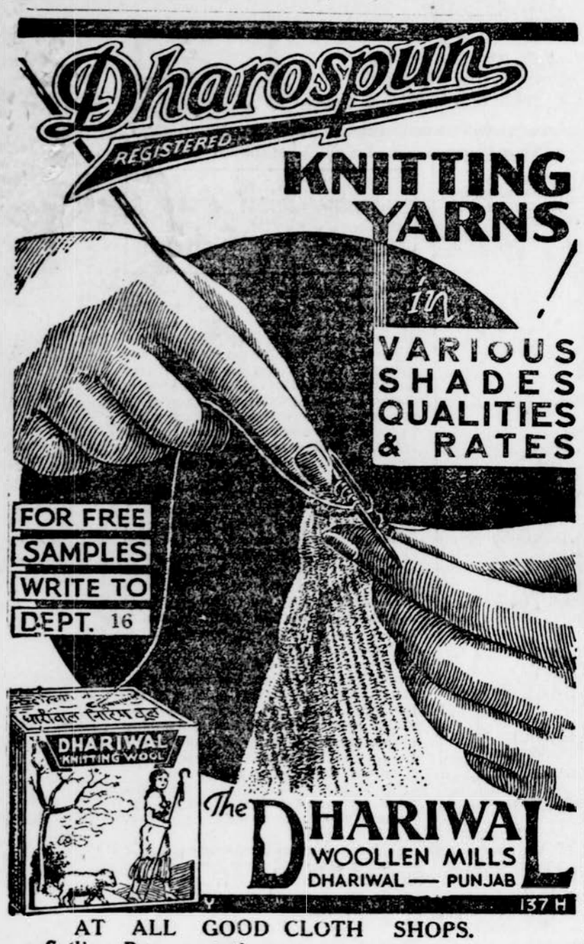
AN interesting example which illustrates the acumen of the Dutch scientists in Java is shown by the manner in which the destructive action of the acid waters issuing from the crater lake of Kawah Idjen is neutralized. A survey of the waters draining the valley below the crater was made and a stream was found whose alkaline waters could be combined with the acid waters from Kawah Idjen. The combination yields a water which can be utilized for purposes of irrigation.

Why the Banana Is Man's "Friendly Fruit"

THE banana is a humble, friendly fruit. In the tropics, it has been human food for untold centuries, and may well have been man's chief food in the early stages of his human development, as it is today for apes and monkeys. It is no strange food to modern man, and few people have idiosyncrasies against it. It is truly a food fruit, for it contains nearly twenty-five per cent of solid matter, principally fruit sugars, and furnishes over a hundred calories per fruit, according to the Industrial Bulletin of Arthur D. Little.

The banana is at its best in flavor and digestibility when the skin is strongly yellow, free from green at the tip, and with some dark flecks. At this stage, nearly all the starch that was in the green banana has turned to sugar, and the pulp has mellowed. It is now a good food, rich in carbohydrate, very low in fat, and with a small amount of protein, which is easily assimilated. In addition to their strictly nourishing value, bananas are rich in vitamins A, B, C, E and G, and contain appreciable amounts of iron, manganese, copper, sulfur, and other minerals. In conjunction with milk, banana makes a nearly complete food.

The cultivated banana is raised everywhere in the tropics. It is the fruit of a large herb, called a "tree," which is devoid of wood, but is strong enough to bear a single heavy bunch of fruit, except in the face of a hurricane. On the "tree," the fruits, which botanically are berries, grow with the points up—quite opposite to the way they hang in a fruit store. Since the banana contains no seeds it is propagated vegetatively, by shoots.



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Govt. View Of Scarcity Conditions In Presidency

"Famine Declaration, Premature", Says Official Communique

The Government of Bombay have issued a communique on "Crop Conditions in the Bombay Presidency" giving their views on the scarcity conditions in the Deccan, Karnatak and Gujarat districts caused by the failure of rains.

According to Government large areas of the Presidency rely normally on late rains and until the success or failure of the crops dependent on the late rains is ascertained, a declaration of famine would be premature.

The communique also describes the measures so far taken to meet the situation.

The Director of Information, Bombay, has issued the following communique on "Crop Conditions in the Bombay Presidency":—

Though conditions are normal in the greater area of the Presidency, "kharif" crops have failed wholly or partially in some parts owing to the failure of the early rains. This failure has affected all the three Revenue Divisions in varying degrees.

The Deccan districts are the most affected. In the Ahmednagar district there has been almost a complete failure of the early crops except in one taluka. A considerable area is, however, protected by the Godavari and Pravara Canals. The eastern portions of the Nasik and Poona districts and the north-eastern part of the Satara district are also serious affected.

Rely On Late Rains.

In the Sholapur district, the failure of the early rains is discounted by the fact that this district relies mainly on the late rains and the area under early rain crops is of much less importance than elsewhere.

In the Karnatak, the only district affested is Bijapur which, however, like Sholapur, relies mainly on "rabi" crops which depend on late rains.

In both the Deccan and Karnatak, the most serious effect of the deficiency in rainfall so far is the increasing scarcity of fodder for which tagai is being liberally granted.

Gujarat Conditions.

In Gujarat the conditions are not uniform. The area affected is confined almost entirely to the districts north of the Narbuda and, except in the eastern part of the Panch Mahals, the conditions are not yet anywhere so acute as in the worst parts of the Deccan. In the Panch Mahals, the character and habits of the Bhils create distress conditions earlier than elsewhere. There appears to be no acute scarcity of fodder and areas short of it can be supplied, as demand arises, from stocks available at no long distances.

The most important factor in the situation now is the rainfall during the remaining part of the year. Large areas of the Presidency rely normally on late rains, and extensive late rains will not only secure the ordinary 'rabi' area from failure but enable a considerable area which normally grows early crops to produce 'rabi' crops. Whether the existing conditions will be greatly mitigated or intensified depends, therefore, entirely on the late rains.

Government Measures.

The measures taken by the Government so far have been directed towards the relief of the fodder position everywhere and to provide work for the Bhils in the Panch Mahals. In the areas under command of canals, where fodder can be grown and water is available, as it is in all the major canals in the Deccan, it is given for the irrigation of fodder crops at the special low rate of Re. 1 per acre during 'kharif' season. These crops will also have a concessional rate in case they require a watering during the rabi season.

Wherever there is shortage of fodder, 'tagai' is being distributed for its purchase. So far Rs. 2,55,000 have been allotted to the Central Division and Rs. 75,000 to the Northern Division, in addition to the normal allotments. Further allotments will be made as found necessary. The usual rate of 7½ per cent. interest on 'tagai' advances has been reduced to 4-1/8 per cent. (i.e. 8 pies per rupee per annum) for 'tagai' distributed for the purchase of fodder.

Transport Rates Reduced.

Reduced rates for the transport of fodder by rail have also been arranged, the difference between these reduced rates and the ordinary rates being met by Government. In Nasik, Ahmednagar and the Khandesh districts, arrangements have been made to meet the prevailing scarcity of fodder by special concessions in forest areas.

Thousands of acres in forest areas have been opened to sheep and goat grazing in the West Khandesh district. Large forest areas ordinarily closed to grazing have also been thrown open to cattle. These additional areas are open to the cattle of all villages throughout each district.

In the Panch Mahals, public works have been opened to provide labour for the Bhils and to test the necessity for further relief operations. In the past whenever a similar situation has arisen, the Local Board and the Dohad Municipality have undertaken works with a similar object in collaboration with the Government and they are now contemplating similar action.

"Famine Declaration Premature."

Until the success or failure of the crops normally dependent on the late rains, a declaration that famine exists in any part of the Presidency would be premature. Until a declaration of famine is made, expenditure cannot be incurred from the special Famine Relief Fund at the disposal of the Government.

In the Ahmednagar district there is a permanent local famine relief fund which at the beginning of the season, had a balance of over Rs. two lakhs. This sum is being utilised to finance the import of fodder in the district for sale to cultivators who in their turn are financed when necessary by 'tagai' advances from Government. Local arrangements of this kind organised and carried out by recognised local institutions are sufficient at present to supplement Government measures.

"Premature" Appeal.

Government consider that it is premature to make a widespread appeal to the public to contribute money until the extent of the relief required is known. Immediate needs can be, and are being, adequately met from resources which are available. Until the effects of the late rains are known, the precise areas in which relief will be required and their relative claims cannot be determined. If it proves necessary, charitable relief can then be given.

There has been recently a tendency to spread exaggerated and alarmist reports of districts in some areas. It has even been suggested that people are dying of starvation. Government assure the public that their precautions for meeting the situation promptly in every part of the Presidency, however it may develop, are adequate.

India's Interest In Progress Of Nations

Romain Rolland Assures Europe's Sympathy For Congress Movement

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 6.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Secretary, Foreign Department of the All-India Congress Committee, has released for publication the following correspondence that passed between him and Monsieur Romain Rolland:

Dr. Ram Manohar wrote:—

"It shall be my earnest endeavour to remain in close touch with you. The idea is slowly growing in the Congress that the fight for freedom and bread, wheever it is fought, may never be regarded in isolation.

THOUGHT WITH INDIA TO-DAY

"There is noticeable in India today deep ferment of thought and an intense desire for progressive action. An unwanted constitution has been forced on us, poverty is all around, unemployment has laid waste the creative faculties of the trained of whom we have not many and social inertia is great Still, minds are moving and seeking and there is no knowing when the energy of the nation will burst the dams on its creative progress.

"Changes in Europe, of thought and action, of which France is directly a leader to-day are studied here with keen interest. The Russian achievements are a subject of serious study."

ROLLAND'S REPLY

Monsieur Romain Rolland replied:—

"I am receiving your foreign news letter. I have already received three numbers.

"Yes, it is necessary that everyone begins to realise increasingly that the struggle of to-day is international. Every people must certainly fight on the national plane, against the internal abuses they suffer from and for the conquest of their liberty. But it is also necesary to realise that all suppression of liberty in other countries has repercussions on their own fight, alike as all social victories gained in other countries will help them one day to gain their own.

SUPPORT "POPULAR FRONT"

"That what is actually happening in Spain demonstrates this clearly. All Fascist governments are supporting the Rebel generals, who wish to suppress the Spanish people and deprive it of the liberties it has already paid for with its blood. And all the Fascists of "democratic" countries support them with their journals, and perhaps with their money. They know that the victory of the Popular Front in Spain will be a victory of the Popular Fronts all the world over. India will profit in that victory, alike as defeat would mean disaster even to her.

"I hope you have established contacts with such organisations in France as are fighting for peace and against Fascism. I would be happy to be of any help to you.

"I pray you to believe, dear friends and companions, my most fraternal sentiments and the sympathy of all such in Europe as are fighting against reaction and for the progress of humanity".—United Press.

Activities Of League Central Opium Board

BOMBAY, Sept. 5.

The 20th session of the League of Nations Permanent Central Opium Board opened in Geneva on August 21st.

In addition to the Progress reported by the Secretary and the regular examination of the quarterly statistics of imports and exports of dangerous drugs, the Board examined the statistics for the year 1935 for the manufacture of codeine dionine and cocaine.—A. P.

DIRE DISTRESS DUE TO FAILURE OF KHARIFF CROPS

Conclusions Of Govt. Falsified By Its Own Admissions, Says Indulal Yajnik

Mr. Indulal Yajnik writes:—

It is to be deeply regretted that the Government Publicity Officer should have published a misleading Note on the agrarian situation in the Presidency.

What is worse he has tried to put a spoke in the wheel of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Committee recently promoted by the Mayor of Bombay by poohpoohing its appeal for funds to relieve distress in the Presidency and adjoining States.

Let us see how far Government's conclusions are falsified by its own admissions regarding the agrarian situation.

Firstly, the Government admits that "Kharif crops have failed wholly or partially in some parts owing to the failure of early rains" Government also admits that these parts include districts situated north of Nerbudda in Gujerat, viz., Broach, Kaira, Ahmedabad and Panchmahal districts—in fact all except Surat district in Gujerat. Similar fate has befallen Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Sholapur and parts of Poona and Nasik districts in the Deccan.

Greatest Disaster.

Now let me point out with all the emphasis at my command that the failure of the Kharif crops in these wide-spread areas spells the greatest disaster for the large majority of the poor ryots. Kharif crops, including Maize, Juari Bajari, Bavto, rice, early cotton, as well as grass that these crops yield, have failed. It is also important to remember that the first two sowings were destroyed by caterpillers and drought in many places and that the third sowings yielded growths that are already dried up and harvested in many districts of Gujarat.

Under these circumstances it passes one's understanding how Government can bank any hopes whatever on any present or prospective rains for the recovery of the staple crops in these districts. Let it then be made clear to all beyond the possibility of any doubt, that most of the crops that yield food for the poor ryots and their cattle have failed in these areas and no future rains can ever fill the woeful void in the grain pots and haystacks of the ryots.

Regarding Rabi crops the situation is naturally different. Looking to the weakness of the monsoon at every stage in the past one cannot be too sanguine about the future. It cannot be gainsaid that a series of good showers properly spaced, would favour the prospects of the rabi crops and ease the situation regarding grass and water. But a little drizzle or even a casual downpour of a few inches would barely drench the parched land and hardly affect the situation.

Canal Waters Monopolised.

Regarding Ahmednagar district, Government have referred to the supposed boons of the Pravara and Godawari canals. Here again we must face the fact that the beneficent waters of these canals meant originally for averting famine in the district have been vir-

(Continued in Col. 5)

(Continued from Col. 7)

tually monopolised by prosperous sugar companies to the serious detriment of the thousands of acres of adjoining lands and their tillers.

Government should now in all justice turn of the canal waters to the use of the ryots for growing rabi and grass crops free of all charges and give only surplus water to the sugar companies. In view of these hard facts, Government should honestly envisage the horrors of scarcity and famine which they should boldly declare in many parts of the Presidency and promptly draw on the Famine Relief Fund for distributing grass and grain free or at cheap prices to needy ryots.

Let Government take note that the comparatively backward State of Cutch has declared a state of famine in its parched area while the Bombay officials are still sitting on the fence even as regards the worst effected areas of Ahmednagar and Panchmahals Districts.

Government's reliance on Takavi as the chief measure of relief cannot be too strongly deprecated "Takavi" will only pile up the oppressive debts of the ryots and rob them of the gains of their labour in better years.

What is wanted is a liberal and large-hearted policy of free distribution of grass to make up for its woeful want. If Government opens up forests in the Khandesh district, for the free supply of fodder why does it not do so in the distressed areas of the Panch Mahal District.

Lastly the Government communique has a sting in its tail. It has virtually denounced the effort of the Mayor of Bombay in organising the Central Relief Committee as premature. But let Government realise that the people of Bombay will not and cannot remain passive spectators of the misery and semi-starvation of their brothers and sisters in the affected areas and the increasing emaciation and mortality of their dear cattle. More over the Bombay Committee is designed to extend relief to the distressed people of Cutch, Kathiawad and other adjoining States.

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Stomach Sufferer's Own Warning Against 'Rubbishing Imitations'

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Your sure safeguard is the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" and the red seal on every carton of the genuine Maclean Brand. Insist on seeing the signature if you want to be certain of relief for your suffering. Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is never sold loose. Powder or tablets in bottles in cartons.

If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Acidity or Loss of Vigour don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans, and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, rasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Dr. Nixon's Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Dr. Nixon's Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Dr. Nixon's Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you. Obtainable at all leading chemists and druggists—Rs. 3/8 for small size bottle, Rs. 7/- for large size bottle.

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Your skin has nearly 50 million tiny seams or pores where tiny germs or parasites can hide and cause your skin to Itch, Crack, Peel, Burn, also Eczema, Ringworm, Pimples, Acne, Crotch-Itch, and Foot Itch. Don't waste time with ordinary methods. You must have a penetrating treatment like the new discovery for stubborn skin troubles called Dr. Nixon's Nixoderm. It goes right in, kills the cause, and stops itch in 7 minutes. In 24 hours, you can see your skin getting clear, soft, and smooth. Nixoderm is guaranteed to heal your skin in 10 days or money back on return of empty package. Ask your chemist for guaranteed Nixoderm today.

SAHARA

Fate Of Adjournment In Bombay Council

(Continued from Page 7.)

arrears in the manner of recovery of arrears under the Land Revenue Code and suggesting instead, that the arrears should be rerovered in the same manner as the amount claimed on account of tax recoverable under chapter eight of the Bombay District Municipal Act.

UNJUST PROVISION

Moving his amendment, Rao Saheb Kulkarni said that it was unjust to recover the dues of notified areas which were House Taxes as "land revenue". That was not a sound principle for tomorrow Government might recover school fee arrears as "land revenue".

Rao Bahadur Chitale and Mr. Pestanshah Vakil supported the amendment, the latter maintaining that the powers under the Land Revenue Code were extensive and often misused.

Explaining Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi said that they had provided this clause to meet any contingency that might later arise.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee at this remarked that it was like bringing funeral material instead of a doctor when a man was ill (laughter).

Dr. Dixit and Mr. Bhailal Patel also supported the amendment.

Sir Ali Mahomed then announced that he would withdraw the provision (non-official cheers.)

The bill was then read the second and third time and passed.

Sir Ali Mahomed next introduced and moved the bill to amend the Bombay District Municipal Act, the Local Boards Act and Municipal Boroughs Act providing the joint hearing of all petitions relating to the same election and by prohibiting the judge from permitting the petition once made to be compromised or withdraw. The necessity of such enactment was explained to the House by reference to certain cases, wherein the validity of election of a member of a Local Board was challenged by two persons in two separate petitions. The petitions were neither consolidated nor tried together. Separate inquiries were held by two Assistant Judges who gave separate and contradictory judgments. One Judge allowed the parties to arrive at a compromise by which one of the candidates agreed to recognise the election of one of his rivals. It was essential, therefore, that all the election petitions in respect of the same election should be heard together by the same Judge and only one inquiry should be held as also that the object of election should not be allowed to be frustrated by allowing a compromise between rival candidates.

The bill passed the first reading but the second reading had to be postponed as a vital clause of bill seemed to need some important verbal changes.

ANOMALIES REMOVED

Dewan Bahadur Kambli, Education Minister, next moved the bill amending the Bombay City Municipal and University Acts seeking to do away with anomalies by which University representative on Corporation or Corporation representative on the University continue their latter offices though they cease to hold their former ones. The bill also lays down that Corporation's Fellow of University should not be eligible to be elected as a Fellow by the said body.

Dr. Vad objected to the latter provision but the bill, however, passed all three readings without much discussion.

CORPORATION VACANCY.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi then moved the bill amending Bombay City Municipal Act providing (1). No election be held to fill a casual vacancy caused within four months prior to the General Election; (2) No animal be removed from any municipal slaughter house or municipal market or premises used in connection with slaughter-house to any place outside without the Municipal Commissioner's permission and payment of fee; (3) Authority for Municipal Commissioner to dispense in certain cases with written contracts involving expenditure of over Rs. 500; (4) Authority for Municipal Standing Committee to frame regulations for grant of travelling allowances and conveyance allowances to its officers; and (5) empowering the Bombay Corporation to form new or alter existing streets in connection with Improvement Trust (now merged) schemes.

Rao Saheb Kulkarni moved a number of amendments to this bill, none bearing fruit.

The bill then passed all its three readings.

Dewan Bahadur Kambli next moved the bill amending the Co-operative Societies Act empowering the Registrar to set aside arbitrator's awards made under Sec. 54 of the Act, against which there is no remedy now.

This bill too passed all three reading without much discussion.

L. B. FRANCHISE.

Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi then moved the bill to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act lowering the District Board franchise from Rs. 16 land assessment in Panchmahal and Ratnagiri Districts and Rs. 32 elsewhere to Rs. 8, bringing it in line with the franchise in rural constituencies for the Bombay Legislative Assembly.

Discussion on clauses of the bill in the second reading was not complete, when the House adjourned to Tuesday.

DEATH TRAPS FOR BOMBAY

(Continued from Page 6.)

urgently necessary that all motors, victorias and other vehicles should stop when a tram-car has stopped and passengers are alighting therefrom.

The Police appointed to regulate the traffic are rendering very good service no doubt. But they are stationed at big junctions such as Princess Street, Dhobi Talao, etc. They are not, as perhaps they cannot be stationed everywhere. But to cross the Kalbadevi Road from the Bhangwadi upto Bhuleshwar Market between 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. is a regular trial. There are so many cross roads namely, the Kolbhat Lane, New Hanuman Lane Gaiwadi, Old Hanuman Lane, and again Gaiwadi and Vithalwadi and the roads leading to Dadyseth Agiary Lane and Bhuleshwar and Sheik Memon Street and some motor-cars and victorias there keep standing for hours together and the pedestrian intending to cross the road cannot see as to whether another car is coming from the other side owing to the obstruction caused by the halting cars and he has almost to reach the tram-track to see whether it is safe to cross the road. In the meanwhile if the halting car starts or if a tram-car or a motor-car from the other side or from any other cross roads mentioned above happens to come his safety becomes the question of "the mercy of the Almighty." This is the daily experience of many people. It is, therefore, a matter of utmost importance for the safety of the public that no motor-car or victoria shall be allowed to halt on a public road with tram-tracts beyond five or ten minutes.—Yours, etc.,

LAXMIDAS K. SARAYA.
Nalai Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi Road.

It has been decided to hold the next session of the Punjab Shiah Conference at Ludhiana during the Dassarah holidays. Over 500 delegates have been invited including All-India leaders like Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

ECHO OF BURMA REBELLION

Ten Prisoners To Be Released

RANGOON, Sept. 6.

A communique issued by the Government, announced that the Local Government has sanctioned the conditional release of 10 Burma Rebellion prisoners. One, who was sentenced to transportation for life is now at Port Blair, one in the Moulmein District Jail, four in the Thayetmyo Central Jail and four in the Tharrawaddy Central Jail.

All were convicted for offences connected with the rebellion by special tribunal in 1931.—United Press.

Ban On Book To Stay

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 7.

The appeal preferred against the decision of the United Provinces Government forfeiting "Paradhinoki Vijayayatra," a book published by Mr. R. Saigal was dismissed by a full bench of the Allahabad High Court to-day.

Their lordships held that they were not concerned with the motive or intention of the author. The subject matter of the book might have been based on historical facts, but the disaffection it created in the public mind against the established Government of the country was proved.—United Press.

Externed Leader Cheered

(From Our Correspondent).

BHAVNAGAR, Sept. 7.

The police externed Shantilal and Rajguru. The former was the secretary of the Bhangis Mandal. Both were executive members of the Yuvak Shangh. And were heartily welcomed at the station by the Bhangi sympathisers and friends when they arrived in the police assistant's car.

LORRY DRIVERS GO ON STRIKE

Punjab And Delhi Protest Against Provisions Of Assembly Bill

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Sept. 7.

Lorry drivers of Delhi and Punjab have gone on strike as a protest against Transport Vehicle Act introduced by Sir Frank Noyce in the Assembly. Lorry drivers are apprehensive that the new bill is designed to curb lorry traffic in the interest of Railways and not to co-ordinate Railway-Lorry Transport. As the Member for Labour and Industries said while introducing the bill in the Assembly.

Their chief grievances against the bill are directed towards the provision according to which lorries will be allowed to ply on specific roads and their departures from and arrivals at different stations must be scheduled according to previously—drawn time-table, and also another clause of the Bill, limiting the number of lorries plying on different roads.

The lorry drivers' another grievance is that they are not represented on the Transport Advisory Committee.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

Two up-country men have been removed to the Medical College hospital in a precarious condition with serious injuries reported to have been caused in a bomb explosion in north Calcutta.

Details are lacking.

The explosion occurred in a room in a mickbuilt house used as a godown. The room was considerably damaged as a result of the impact. The place was visited by several police officers as well as the Chief Inspector of Explosion, and fragments of explosive substance were collected for examination. The police, however, believes that the explosion was caused by a big cracker. The condition of one man is reported to be critical.—A. P.

ONE VICTIM SUCCUMBS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 7.

One of the two upcountry youths who was seriously injured in the bomb explosion has died and the condition of the other is reported grave.—A.P.

SUB-INSPECTOR JAILED

Sequel To Serious Charge

BARISAL, Sept. 7.

Sarat Chandra Chakravarti, a sub-inspector of police, attached to the Bhandaria Police Station of this district, has been sentenced by the Session Judge of Barisal to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 376 I.P.C. on a charge of committing a rape on a young widow.

It is alleged that the sub-inspector with two others entered the house of a widow in drunken state and criminally assaulted her.

The other two accused have been sentenced to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment each.—United Press.

ANTI-AWARD AGITATION

Patna Condemns State Secretary's Refusal

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Sept. 7.

Addressing a public meeting held to observe the Anti-Award Day at Patna, yesterday, Pt. Jagatnarayan Lal, General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, expressed satisfaction with the decision of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, to continue agitation till the Award was annulled or modified.

He said that the people in Bihar could not quite realise the hardship inflicted on the Hindus of the Punjab and Bengal by the Award.

He criticised the Congress attitude of banning one-sided agitation, holding that the agreed settlement between the two parties, which had already got more than its due share was impossible, and, therefore the party which had suffered most must agitate.

He assured the audience that the Hindu Sabha did not care for seats and would not make any effort to capture any, if the Congress expressed its intention to reject the Award unequivocally both inside and outside the Legislatures.

He paid tributes to the Bengal Hindus, including her Poets, Artists and Authors, who had taken a vow to carry on an Anti-Award Agitation, till it was annulled or altered.

Then a resolution condemning the refusal of Secretary of the State, to listen to the representation of the Bengal Hindus and declaring the strong resolve of the Hindus, to carry on the agitation to this effect was adopted.

A free fight between Muslim Rajputs in which fifteen persons were injured, three seriously, is reported from Manna, a village a few miles from Hoshiarpur. The Police sent the injured persons to the hospital and took six persons to custody.—United Press.

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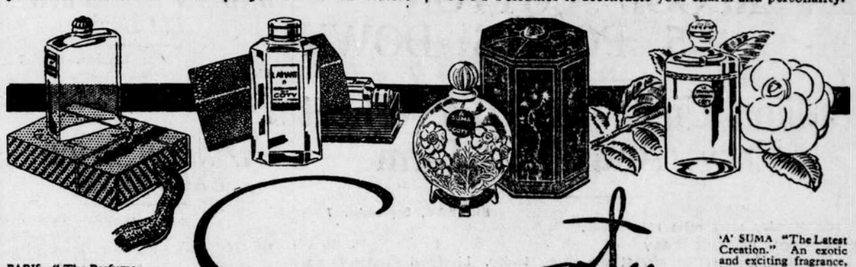

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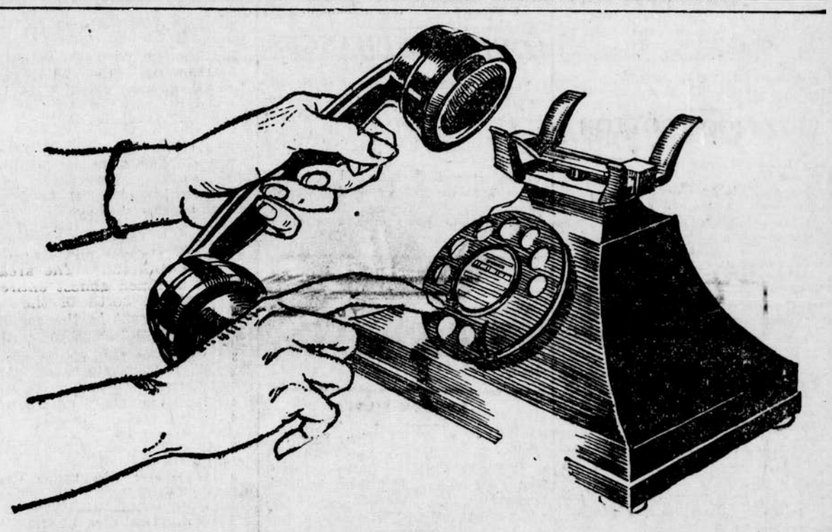

"Baby's got a temperature"

When baby's a bit feverish and cross, and his temperature is above normal, something has to be done quickly. Supposing it goes up higher in the evening, supposing—but there's no time to waste supposing. So five flicks of the dial and there is the voice of the doctor. In five minutes he arrives in his car and has a look at the patient. A reassuring "Nothing serious the matter," a few simple instructions and he is off again. How good to know that baby is not really ill—and what a relief to be on the telephone.

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WANTED AGENTS ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Latest Commercial News

LIVERPOOL COTTON 5 POINTS DOWN

Bullion Unchanged But Wheat Easy And Tin Firm

BOMBAY, September 7

On Monday cross rates ruled weak.

LIVERPOOL COTTON EASY

The New York cotton market was closed to-day. Liverpool cotton was somewhat easy.

BULLION UNCHANGED

London gold and silver remained unchanged.

WHEAT EASY

Wheat was easy on lack of support. Tin and lead were strong.

SECURITIES STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was quiet after early good activity. Gilt-edged securities were steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, Sept 7

Previous closing	11.51
To-day's opening	closed.
Difference	closed.
To-day's closing	closed.
Difference	closed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, Sept 7

Previous closing	6.35
To-day's opening	6.29
Difference	—.06
To-day's closing	6.30
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 214-8

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (11.73/11.73) closed
December (11.74/11.73) closed
January (11.78/11.77) closed

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American October (6.35) 6.31
American December (6.27) 6.22
Egyptian October (10.34) 10.26
Egyptian November (10.19) 10.11

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept 7

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved around Rs. 214-8 at night. The New York market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept 7

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

Tin (£188 3/4 buyers £189 1/4 sellers. Firm) £191 1/2 buyers £191 3/4 sellers. Firm.

Lead (£17 7/16 buyers £17 1/2 sellers. Firm) £17 15/16 buyers £18 sellers. Strong.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 to £43 1/2) £43 to £43 1/2

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (2-3) 2-3
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-9) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop September October (£17 5/16 sellers) £17 5/16 sellers
Dunlop Sept. (£20 1/4) £20 1/4 sellers
Lightning Sept (£18 3/4) £19 sellers.

RUBBER

Spot (7 11/16) 7 11/16 paid and value
Forward (7 3/4) 7 3/4 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Castorseed Bombay Sept-Oct. (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Sept Oct (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 5/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata September (£11 3/4 sellers) £11 3/4 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal October (£15 7/8 sellers) £15 13/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED
May 1937 delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Sept 7

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 8 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 9 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment.
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 8 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 8 6

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEME IN U. P.

NAAI TAL, Sept 6

With a view to financing (1) completion of the hydro-electric grid (2) the extension of the state tube wells scheme (3) advances to local bodies and (4) advances to cultivators (Taqavi) the Government of the United Provinces is raising a loan of Rs. two crores secured on the whole of the revenues of the United Provinces described as "the United Provinces loan 1961/66," bearing three per cent. interest.

The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.

Subscriptions will be received on September 15th only at any branch of the Imperial Bank of India located in the United Provinces and the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta.—A.P.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept 7

Previous closing	5.03 23/32
To-day's opening	closed.
To-day's rate (at the time of New York cotton closing)	closed.

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept 7

Previous closing	5.03 11/16
To-day's opening	5.03 11/16
To-day's closing	5.04 3/16
Difference	+.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Sept 7

Previous closing	76.51
To-day's opening	76.51
To-day's closing	76.57
Difference	+06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.03 11/16 and remained very steady with small variations.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.04 3/16

Franc opened at 76.51 and then eased to 76.53 on lack of speculative interest.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.57

SILVER CABLES

London, Sept 7

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"India and speculators bought and sold. China sold. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept 7

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 9/16d.	19 9/16d.
Forward	19 9/16d.	19 9/16d.

The market was steady.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept 7

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-1 1/2) £6-18-1 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept 7

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 3/4 per cent) 5/8 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept 7

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.77 5/8) 5.77 5/8
New York on Bombay (36.05) 36.05
Berlin on Bombay (0.94 5/8) 0.94 5/8
London on Milan (64.06) 64.06
London on Shanghai (1-2 15/32) 1-2 15/32
London on Kobe (1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 7

The market was closed to-day

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept 7

Liverpool wheat opened easy with October at 88 1/4 and December 87 3/4. Prices declined on lack of support influenced by discouraging outside cables.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Sept 7
11-30 p.m.

	Rs. a. p.
Silver ready	48 13 6
Silver 1st settlement	48 14 0
Silver 2nd settlement	48 15 0
Gold ready	34 2 0
Gold 1st settlement	34 2 3
Gold 2nd settlement	34 2 6
Sovereigns	21 13 6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept 7

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat September	4 15 0
Wheat January 1937	4 15 0
Linseed September	7 10 9
Linseed May 1937	7 8 3

The tone was quiet0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £99 1/8 Ex. Div. as against the previous closing at £99 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept 7
3-30 p.m.

Markets generally after being firm and fairly active ruled quieter. Oils however were especially prominent. Industrials were generally undecided.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £84 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£107 1/8) £107 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 3/4) £109 3/4
5 per cent Indian Loan (£118 7/8) £118 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£107 1/4) £107 1/4
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115 1/8) £115 1/8

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-1 1/2) 20-9
Marks and Spencer Ord (£4 1/2) £4 1/2
Hydro Electric (dol 7 1/8) dol 7 1/8
Musical Industries (22-10 1/2) 22-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (49-6) 49-3 ex div.
Imperial Chemical (39-9) 39-9 ex div.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-9) 9-9
Woolsworth New Ford (149-6) 149-6
Realisation 1930 (£93) £93
Dunlop Rubber (36-3) 36-3
Unilever Ordinary (34-9) 35-1 1/2
Ford Motors (34-0) 34-0
Cables and Wireless (£6) £6
British American Tobacco (123-9) 123-1 1/2 ex div.
Carreas A (£9 3/4) £9 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (168 3/4) 168 3/4
P and O S N Company Defd (26-9) 26-9
Distillers (109-6) 109-6
Bredford Dyers (7-6) 7-9
British Celanese (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2
J and P Coates Ordinary (53-6) 53-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 54-4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-6) 7-6
Vickers Limited Ordinary (32-7 1/2) 34-9
Inter Nickels (£54 3/4) £55 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£104) £104

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept 7
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£99) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£117) £117
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£119 1/4) £119
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£111 1/4) £111 1/4
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£115 1/4) £115 1/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£108) £108

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-75 (£111 1/8) £111 1/8

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (21-3) 21-3
Donaro Tea (47-6) 47-6
Empire of India Ceylon (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-0
Gula Kelampong (28-1 1/2) 28-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (32-0) 32-0

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 58-9 ex div.
Burma Corporation (11-4 1/2) 11-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£14) £14 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (69-0) 68-3
Rand Imam (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/8) £15 1/8
Gedule New (£10 3/8) £10 3/8
New Modders (40-6) 40-0
Sub Nigel (£12 1/8) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 38-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 3/8) £9 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (43-1 1/2) 45-9
Anglo Iranian (93-1 1/2) 93-10 1/2
Burma Oil (99-4 1/2) 101-3
Mexican Eagle (29-7 1/2) 30-4 1/2
Shell Transport (£110 3/8) £111 7/8
Royal Dutch (£39 1/8) £39 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£50 1/4) £51
L and S Ordinary (£22) £28
L N E R Defd (£6 3/4) £6 3/4
Southern Dutch (£23) £23
London Paris 5 per cent (£135 5/8) £135 5/8
London Transport 'C' Stock (£106 1/4) £106 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Sept 7

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 67 1/4) closed
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 39 1/8) closed
U S Steel Common (dol 71) closed
U S Steel Preference (dol 140) closed.

Indian Cement Company Approves Merger Scheme Draft

(Continued From page 16)

bad Works in such year shall bear to the total sales in tons of cement in such year by the Associated Cement Companies Limited deducting from the sum aforesaid an amount equivalent to seven twelfths of such expenditure as Tata Sons Limited may have incurred in discharge of their obligations as Members of Cement Agencies Limited and from the balance so found Tata Sons Limited shall before payment to the Indian Cement Company Limited be entitled to deduct a further amount equivalent to the super tax which would have been payable in respect of such balance had such balance been the total income of Tata Sons Limited assessable to super tax. Provided always that in the event of Tatas selling the whole of their present holding of shares in Cement Agencies Limited to any one person, firm or Company approved of by the Shareholders of the Indian Cement Company Limited in General Meeting (such approval not being unreasonably withheld), and if such purchaser shall enter into an agreement binding himself to pay the amounts payable hereunder to the Indian Cement Company Limited, then and in such case, Tatas shall forthwith be released from all obligations hereunder.

(e) And that upon Tata Sons Limited executing the Agreement referred to in paragraph (d) hereof the Directors of this Company be and are hereby authorised to release Tata Sons Limited from the provisions of the Agreement made the 9th day of November 1921 between Tata Sons Limited of the one part and this Company of the other part whereby 'inter alia' Tata Sons Limited agree to pay to this Company a proportion of the commission received by them as Managing Agents of the Shahabad Cement Company Limited.

LATE MR. DINSHAW'S LEGACY.

Sir H. P. Mody in moving the resolution said that the scheme owed its inception to a vision and foresightedness of the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who saw that the industry had arrived at a stage when its position should be consolidated and the prosperity which had been built up during the last so many years should not be lost sight of. The late Mr. Dinshaw mooted the project with others interested in the industry and the result was the project which was now before them. Sir H. P. Mody ventured to predict that in the years to come all those who had sunk their moneys in the scheme would bless those who have embarked on it.

SCHEME IMPROVED.

After the main features of the merger scheme had been settled some representative shareholders had approached the Board of Directors and asked for enlightenment with regard to various items which made up the scheme. The Directors felt that that in their interests of every company connected with the industry, there should be a joint discussion between shareholders and those responsible for the project. Negotiations started and a great many meetings were held and every effort was made to make the scheme as greatly acceptable to the shareholders as possible. The result of these discussions was that the scheme was geatly altered and improved upon.

The speaker commended the spirit of co-operation between shareholders and the management of the industry which had been responsible for a satisfactory agreement on details of the scheme.

The Chairman said that in the present state of the money market the minds of the public should turn to industrial undertakings. They as businessmen would realise that the resources of this country in matters of finance were very slender. Every care should, therefore, be taken to see that the money was not frittered away. The Company Act was being reformed out of shape. There were no safeguards against the simple minded investors, who required to be warned and safeguarded against himself.

Mr. N. V. Khandvala seconded the resolution.

After Mr. Billimoria and the Chairman had replied to certain questions, the resolution was put to vote and carried unanimously.

OF INTEREST TO SHAREHOLDERS.

In the information supplied to the shareholders of the Indian Cement Co. Ltd., the following facts are found:—

In 1925, following the result of an enquiry into the Indian Cement Industry by the Tariff Board, the necessity for co-operation among the manufacturing companies was clearly emphasised and those interested in the management of such companies accordingly formed a pool known as the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association. This pool which continued to operate till June 1930 and was responsible to end disastrous internal 'competition and stabilisation of prices at an economic level. It also helped to increase the consumption of Indian cement from 4,07,000 to 5,57,000 tons. In June 1930 the Cement Marketing Company of India Limited was formed with the object of controlling the sales and distribution of cement produced by the several companies in India. The consumption of cement in India alone to-day is 8,86,000 tons. The Factories in India can produce much more than the present consumption.

It is evident that if the industry is to be capable of economic expansion and development, an arrangement more adoptable than the present system is imperative, not only from the point of view of distribution but also from the standpoint of being in a position to erect new factories to serve those areas where the tendency is for the demand to exceed the present supply which is restricted by the quota system.

"FIRST DIRECTORS."

The following gentlemen have agreed to be the first Directors of the Associated Cement Companies Limited:—

Sir Nowroji Saklatvala (Chairman); Mr. E. C. Reid (Vice-Chairman), Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Sir Akbar Hyderi, Mr. Dinshaw Daji, Mr. D. M. Khatau, Mr. F. F. Stileman, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. J. R. D. Tata, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Mr. Haridas Madhavdas, Mr. A. H. Wadia, Mr. Mathradas Vissonji, Mr. S. G. Stubbs, Major W. F. Webb, Nawab Salar Jung Bahadur, Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin, Mr. C. W. C. Carson, and Dr. S. M. Pagar.

CHEERFUL ATMOSPHERE IN STOCK EXCHANGE

Renewed Nervousness In Foreign Exchanges

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, September 7

On the Stock Exchange several factors combined to impart a cheerful atmosphere on the opening of the new account while marked expansion of business resulted from gradual return of holiday absentees.

Commodities were featureless apart from lead which was again strong on excellent consuming demand.

Among foreign exchanges renewed nervousness regarding the French political and financial situation resulted in late weakening of gold currencies in terms of sterling. The decline in spot francs was arrested by active control intervention but forward discounts weakened sharply.

The monthly clearing banks' statement for August reveals that deposits have registered a fresh high record to 2,246 millions sterling.

JUTE SHARES EASY

Coals Steady And Teas Neglected

CALCUTTA, Sept 7

Jutes opened firm but eased off slightly and limited business resulted. In coals limited business took place at steady rates. Teas were rather neglected. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and three fourth per cent new loan 1948/52 101/4; three per cent Government paper 90/8 small lot; three and half per cent Government paper 99/11; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 119/13 small lot; four per cent loan 1960/70 115/11; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/14 small odd lot.

Banks: Reserve Bank 135

Railways: Shahdara (Delhi) Shahanrapur Railway 154.

Coals: Bengal 286 small lot; Katras Jherriah 19. New Beerbhoom 13/6

Jutes: Anglo India 423/8 small lots; Bally 201/8 small lots; Barnagore QRIV Champdany 165; Cheviot 183; Clive 25/14; Howrah 54/15; India 307 small lots; Kamarhatty 521; Kanknarrah 419/8 small lot; National 23/2; Reliance 72/8.

Miscellaneous: India Copper Corporation 2/15; Benares Electric 17/2; Gorakhpur Electric 4/12; Mirzapur Electric 7/2; Bengal Iron pref 15/7; Burn and Company ordy 265; Indian Iron and Steel 12/2; Calcutta Safe Deposit 1/6 premium.

Sugars: Basti 224/8; Carew and Company 23/12 cum rights.

Debentures: Five per cent 1916/46 Calcutta Port Trust 117; Four and half per cent 1936/86 Clive Building 105 small lot—A. P.

KATNI CEMENT COY. DISSENTERS

An informal meeting of the Dissenting Deferred Shareholders of the above Company was held on the 31st August 1936, at Kamer Building, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay, at which it was unanimously decided to oppose the Company's application for sanctioning the scheme of reorganization in the High Court as the said scheme was detrimental to the interest of the Deferred Shareholders.

"Such of the Deferred Shareholders who have not given their proxies in favour of the scheme can join the Dissenting Shareholders in opposing the Company's application to the High Court for sanctioning the scheme. Such Shareholders are requested to communicate with the dissenting Deferred Shareholders' Solicitors Messrs. Kanga & Co., Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay."

WAR MEANS END OF CIVILISATION

(Continued From page 16)

country of this internal weakness among the people.

So long as India continued to live in a slave condition, perhaps, unconsciously, she would be siding with those creating wars.

When Freedom Comes.

When India achieved freedom, no longer would she countenance Imperialist domination, no longer would the Indians stand as exploited people, nor stop merely sympathising with those representatives from 110 countries who were struggling for a common solution.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu referred to the message sent by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the Peace Congress. Indian nationalism aimed at attaining Independence for this country. But India was not for aggressive nationalism of the type found in certain countries. Nationalism was narrow and defective. Yet the Indians must pass through this narrow and dark gateway to the sunshine of liberty and freedom.

They made this protest against the menace of war from the Western nations, not as mere Indian nationalists, but as members of the world citizenship. They should pledge themselves that as world citizens desiring peace to every nation, they would have no truck nor alliance with any Imperialism. They should remember that they had taken up on their shoulders the responsibility of the pledge towards World Peace, but they must also remember that national independence was the only basis for International Peace.

India's Resolution.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, said that when the suggestion of a World Congress was first made, four representatives from India were invited to join the International Committee. They were Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Babu Ramananda Chatterjee and herself. A lengthy resolution was drafted by the Indian National Committee. The resolution was as follows:

The Indian National Committee for the World Peace Congress declares its warm solidarity and assures its active co-operation with the World united-front for peace, for liberty, for democracy against the World front of fascism and war.

The Indian National Committee maintains, that Peace is indivisible and collective and recognises the imperative need for the immediate mobilisation and co-ordination of the still scattered and ill-organised forces for the constructive maintenance of Peace.

The Indian National Committee looks to mobilise and render effective public opinion in all countries in support of peace through the League of Nations, thus strengthening the League for the promotion and maintenance of an indivisible and collective Peace.

The Indian National Committee maintains that all the efforts of the International peace forces should be immediately focussed and concentrated on the attainment of the following objectives as the immediately effective brake upon the fascist-Imperialist drive to an international Imperialist blood bath for the people.

1. Restoration of the sanctity of treaty obligations, especially the legal and moral binding force of the convenant of the League of Nations and the Pact of Paris (Briand-Kellog Pact).

2. Reduction and limitation of armaments by international agreement with, as a first and immediate step, the progressive suppression, suppression, by international agreements, of national military and naval aircraft, this being combined with effective international control of civil aircraft to prevent their being used for military purpose. This implies the suppression of profit resulting from the fabrication and sales of arms.

3. Strengthening of the all important activities of the Leagues for Prevention and arrest of war. Strengthening of an important conciliatory activities of the League that are varied out under Acticle II of the covenant with the clear recognition that should these means fail collective action—economic and in the last resort military—must be taken by the League (a) to prevent war or (b) to put an end to a war which has actually broken out.

More Horrible Than Ever

Mrs. Hansa Mehta moved the resolution:

"This meeting views with grave alarm the prevailing state of acute tension in international affairs boding an imminent outbreak of a most destructive war and accordingly extends its cordial support to the ideals of the World Peace Congress assembled at Brussels and pledge itself to promote all efforts of the Congress to prevent Imperialist Wars and further the cause of World Peace."

In moving the resolution Mrs. Hansa Mehta said that the future war would be more horrible than any in the past. Imperialism was the root cause of a large number of wars and to put an end to the wars, the root cause must be found. Before world peace could be established, it was necessary that every country should be free from exploitation and domination by other countries.

ONLY SOLUTION.

Mr. Chagla in seconding the resolution, said—The only solution was unqualified and unreserved Pacifism. He supported the resolution as far as it went, but he wanted to make it clear that he was opposed to any kind of war, Imperialist or otherwise. By saying that they were opposed to an Imperialist War, they left a loophole in the resolution. For every war fought in the past, was stated to be a righteous war. During the last War, for instance, every country marched its men to the battle-front, in the name of God and the Country, for the sake of defending their hearths and homes.

Those who met at Brussels, said Mr. Chagla, were Pacifists in the sense he was using that word. The Gospel of peace and Non-violence preached by Mahatma Gandhi was a gospel that did not admit of qualification or reservation.

It must be realised that no Ruler would be able to wage a war, if he had not the support of his people behind him. In the Italo-Abyssinian War, the Italian people allowed themselves to be hypnotised by Sgr. Mussolini. Under his spell, the Italian people did not realise what a dastardly and cowardly act they were doing in their aggression over Abyssinia. The only effective way was mass non-co-operation with the Ruler.

Mr. K. M. Munshi supporting the resolution said that if he had any hand in drafting the resolution, he would have dropped the word "Imperialist" before "war". They should take a logical point of view if they wished to rally world opinion towards Peace.

At no time in the history of the world was brute force considered justifiable, as it was done at present. The gospel of "Peace on Earth and Goodwill to all Men"—for which Jesus Christ lived and died and for which Mahatma Gandhi was striving, was still farthest from mankind.

Continuing, Mr. Munshi said that the Indian problem appeared to him to be the pivot of the world problem of Peace. So long as irresponsible sovereignty dominated a nation, there could be no peace in the world. Unless the idea of World Federation of independent nations, influenced the counsels of each nation, one could not expect world peace. He hoped that the World Peace Congress would be able to create the hope that in the fullness of time, peace would be established on earth.

Mr. Indulal Yajnik, speaking next, said that he did not agree with the views expressed by Mr. Chagla and Mr. Munshi. He pointed out that the poverty-stricken people and the masses had never any desire to wage a war against another people. Only the Imperialist Powers wanted wars. It was not merely a question of the domination of a white race or a coloured race.

India wanted genuine peace.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that Indians must dissociate themselves with any power which might be dragged into a war

He thought that England was not prepared to join a war and so she was unwilling to precipitate any war.

Disagreeing with Mr. Munshi and Mr. Chagla, he said that he was inclined to look facts in the face. Day after day, violence oppression and exploitation were practised by every Imperialist nation in the world, on the weaker nations, and he did not see any reason why the exploited people should not object against such an exploitation, England might talk of democracy within her borders. But in the Colonies, she adopted pure Fascism.

Mr. S. V. Parulekar said that wherever there was a war, it was engineered by Imperialist Powers. He cited the instance of the Spanish Civil War. Surely the people must defend themselves against this Imperialist and Fascist onslaught.

A NEW MENACE

Mr. J. Bukhari observed that the question must be viewed from the world aspect. At present a new danger in the shape of Fascism had risen its head. It was the duty of every one to put an end to this menace by pledging themselves to peace and to end this danger.

Mr. K. T. Chandy said that they must strive for a new order of society where there would be no need to breed a war. The blood that was shed on the fields of Mesopotamia and Europe had hardly dried up. To-day the Imperialists came out with preparations for another war.

HOW TO SAVE CIVILIZATION.

The League of Nations was not as rotten as it looked. There were many small States in it crying for peace and there was Russia standing for Peace. If these Powers could be rallied under the banner of Peace, humanity and civilisation might yet be saved.

Messages expressing support for the meeting were received from Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor and Mr. R. P. Masani.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

HEAVY RAINS IN TEXAS

Pre-Bureau Liquidation

BOMBAY: September 7.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures Market opened at about the highest level of the day on better Liverpool and Bombay advices with active Far-Eastern buying. Later prices registered a decline of 13 points on pre-Bureau long liquidation influenced by private reports of heavy rains in Texas.

On Saturday the New York Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 9 points with October 11.73 on higher Liverpool advices. There was considerable Eastern buying and the undertone was firm. But Monday being a holiday, reports of heavy rains in Texas influenced heavy realising by professional bulls. There was less disposition to operate in view of the Bureau report which will be issued tomorrow and received here at 9.35 p.m. At the opening there was Liverpool buying, short covering and buying by commission houses on lower crop ideas. Later there was increased hedge selling from co-operative Associations the market lacked support and prices declined 22 points from the highest level and closed at a decline of 15 to 8 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 13 points at 11.91c. per lb.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy and closed at a decline of 9 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices declined 9 points at 11.91c. per lb.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 6 points with October 6.32. There was good Bombay buying, trade calling and short covering on lower crop estimates. Offerings were light. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points Middling American spot cotton futures advanced 9 points at 6.79.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 6 points. Uppers session was also steady and closed at a rise of 9 points.

The weekly survey of the New York market received by Reuter reads as under:—

"The market was nervous with an irregular tendency. Trade buying absorbed increased hedging. Business otherwise was largely confined to evening-up commitments prior to the labour day and the Bureau Report. Private estimates did not fully crystalise sentiment regarding the Bureau on which traders' ideas range from 11,800,000 to 12,200,000 bales. Reduced crop estimates were offset by a trend towards smaller ideas of world's consumption owing to the uncertainty of export outlets. Increasing new crop movement was being taken to fill old contracts for forward shipment but comparatively little new business developed, although it is understood that Japan was buying moderately in the South-West. The Spanish revolution is affecting outlet by about 200,000 bales. It is reported from Rome that Italy has arranged with New York Banks to secure short time credit covering cotton shipments, but the amount is not stated. Meanwhile many feel that better buying levels may appear as the new crop movement reaches its height."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest (10 a.m.)	11.73+09
N. Y. October Lowest (12 noon)	11.51—13
Liverpool October Highest	6.36+10
Liverpool October Lowest	6.28+02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York.—If report construed very bullish we expect large hedge selling if there be sharp advances.

New York.—Co-operative American Cotton Association estimate crop at 1,15,96,000 bales. Co-operative and spot houses selling heavily and hedging. Drought broken. There is rain in many districts of North-West. If market advances after the report, would rather sell than buy.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

General feeling market improve between now and bureau. Believe 11,900,000 discounted. Adhere strongly to opinion purchases distant months sound investment

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 5.

October	11.51—13
December	11.53—12
January	11.57—11
March	11.58—13
May	11.68—08
July	11.61—15
Middling spot	11.91—13

ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 5.

October	11.51—09
December	11.50—10
January	11.53—10
Middling spot	11.91—09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

September	6.44+09
October	6.35+09
November	6.27+09
December	6.27+09
January	6.28+09
February	6.28+09
March	6.29+09
April	6.28+08
May	6.28+08
June	6.27+08
July	6.27+08
August	6.17+08
September	6.11+06
Middling Spot	6.79+09
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
October	6.32
January	6.24

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

F.G.F. Sakellaridis—	
October	10.34
Nvember	10.19
January	9.84
March	9.62
May	9.44
July	9.27
August	9.27
Middling spot	10.39

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	5.48
Fine (Good staple)	5.63
Superfine (Good staple)	5.78
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.49
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.64
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.79
BENGAL.—	
Good	4.55
Fully good	4.65
Fine	4.77

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 5.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan/Feb. sellers	33/6
Wheat Barletta Russo	Nominal
Wheat South/Australian Sept/Oct. sellers	38/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept. sellers	25/9
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Dec. sellers	25/10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 5.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5/8 per cent to 3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. Sept. sellers	£11/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers	£13/12/6
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F Sept/Oct. sellers.	£15/0/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers	£13/5/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Sept/Oct. sellers	£12/17/6

EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 5.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.03 11/16
Paris	76.51
Berlin	12.52 1/2
Madrid	42.50
Amsterdam	7.42
Brussels	29.81
Milan	64.06
Berne	15.44 3/4
Prague	121.87

HOLIDAY IN U. S. A.

All American markets were closed yesterday being Labour Day.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

Oct. 161 Jan. 140 May 129 at Cross Rate 5.03 23/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 214—Liverpool May 6.10 Rs. 56 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 214—New York May 11.68 Rs. 44 3/4 at Cross Rate 5.03 23/32.

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 3rd September	395
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	6,555
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,058
Increase	2,497

High & Low Cotton Prices

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 214 1/4; Highest 216 1/4; Lowest 214 1/4; Closing 216 1/4

Oomra D/J. Op. 193; Highest 193 3/4; Lowest 193; Closing 193 3/4

Bengal D/J. Op. 156 3/4; Highest 157 3/4; Lowest 156 3/4; Closing 157 3/4

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-9-36) Rs. 6 3/4.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 21 1/4

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Sept. 7.

September	214.50+40
November	206.80—70
December	205.10—120
January	204.20—120
March	201.60—160

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Following a decline of 13 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 214 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 214/12 on speculative buying and short covering. It is generally believed that the Bureau report will be bullish but in view of overbought situation we think it risky to remain long over the Bureau report. As a matter of fact extensive selling pressure will be followed and it will be difficult to hold any improvement. And against general expectation, if the Bureau report turns out bearish, we are afraid there will be a big drop in prices. Later on there was scattered long realising and prices declined to Rs. 214/4.

The Liverpool market was due to open to-day at a decline of 9 points on parity with New York advices, but opening was 3 points better at a decline of 6 points only which influenced further buying in the local market and prices hardened. The market closed at 5-39 p.m. as under:

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	214 4 0
Oomra D-J	191 12 0
Bengal D-J	156 4 0

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Sept 7

C P 1 Fine	210/212
C P 2 Fine	203/205
Arvi Fine	203/205
Ellichpur Fine	203/205
Berar Fine	203/205
Khamgaon Fine	203/205
Mulkapur Fine	200/202
Khandesh Fine	200/202
Jalna/Sailu Fine	200/202
Burwah Sanavad	202/204
Mathia	185/190
Broach	219/222
Dhollera	224/226
Punjab/American	209/219
Sindh-American	209/219
Cambodia	254/259
Compta	209/214
Westerns	209/214
Miraj	209/214
Jagadia Ankleshwar	242/246
Surat	246/249
Navsari	256/259
Kampala	346/351

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Sept 7

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	4-9-36.	This year.
Khandesh	...	...
Central India	...	368
Berar	74	424
Central Provinces	...	234
Total Oomras	74	1,026
Dholera	42	53
Sind-Punjab	141	290
Coompta and Dharwar	...	341
Westerns-Northerns	70	587
Egyptian and African	...	1,585
Total	327	3,882

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 3rd Dec

In full-pressed bales	4-9-36.	This year.
Europe	1,090	556
Japan and China	3,266	...
Coast Ports	...	320
Up-country by Rail	...	1,306
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	5,965
Total	4,356	8,147

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
F P Bales Receipts to date 5-9-1936	544000	605000
Receipts yesterday 5-9-36	29000	38000
Exports to date 5-9-36	263000	287000
Stock at Ports 5-9-36	1348000	1301000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-9-36	1218000	1179000
Stock at Liverpool 5-9-36	748000	501000
Visible Supply 5-9-36	8319000	3221000
Quantity in sight 5-9-36	865000	867000
Quantity out of sight 5-9-36	798000	787000

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Sept 5

October	88 7/8d.
December	88 3/8d.
March	85 1/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Sept 5

September	1.11 3/8c.
December	1.10 3/8c.
May	1.09

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Sept 7

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Javas	13 8 6
Shipment Aug Sept	3 11 0
Shipment Oct Dec	3 11 0
Kesar	13 0 0
Saraya	13 0 6
Java Spot	3.50

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Sept 7

Wheat	1,840 cwts.
Linseed	11,348 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	367 cwts.
Gingellyseed	432 cwts.
Groundnuts	320 cwts.
Castorseed	195 cwts.
Rice	31,016 cwts.
Cottonseed	395 cwts.
Gram	1,764 cwts.
Joowar	68 cwts.
Barley	56 cwts.
Bajree	637 cwts.
Indian sugar	4,419 cwts.
Coal	4,778 tons.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Sept. 7.

B C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/32
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D Sept-December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 5/32 Jan 3/16	
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Jan 7/32	
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	266
Banks selling T T	264
Banks buying T T	261 7/8
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	574
Banks buying T T	584
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 5/8
Banks buying T T	77 3/8
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	55 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 3/8
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	98 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 5th instant	5.03 5/8
Japan/London 7th instant	1/2 1/16
Java/London 7th instant	7.38
Hongkong/London 7th instant	1/2 31/32
Shanghai/London 7th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 5th instant	76.51
London/Belgium 5th instant	29.81
London/Switzerland 5th instant	15.44 3/4
London/Berlin 5th instant	12.52 1/2
London/Stockholm 5th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 5th instant	5.03 11/16
London/Amsterdam 5th instant	7.42
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.	
Gold 5th instant	£6-18-1 1/2
Silver London Ready 5th instant	19 9/16
Silver London Forward 5th instant	19 9/16
Silver New York Ready. 5th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos 5th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Decount 6 Mos 5th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	1/2 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.	

U. S. Weather Forecast

Eastern:—Cloudy unsettled.

Central: Possibly showers.

Western:—Unsettled and cloudy.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Sept. 7.

On Saturday London gold prices were one point up at £6-18-1 1/2 and London/Paris Exchange was quoted 76.51. Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 5-03 23/32. London silver prices were 1/16d. down at 19 9/16. Montreal futures were 5 points down. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8. The local market was quiet with a limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD—	Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 3 0
Bhadarva delivery	34 3 0
Aso delivery	34 3 0
SILVER—	
Ready	48 11 0
Bhadarva delivery	48 12 0
Aso delivery	48 13 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 5.

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 9/16

GOLD.

London, Sept. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-18-1 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 5.

Smoked Sheet Standar ribbed per lb.	closed

MOOLA OIL CO., LTD.

(From A Correspondent)

RANGOON, Sept 6

The total production of crude oil from the Moola Oil Company's Minbu and Singu properties for the month of August was 38209 barrels.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Sept 7

New York—	
Blue Eagle	9.85 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	9.75 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheeets	Rs. 32 14 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 40 10 0
Tone: Steady.	

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Sept 7

Groundnuts February	42 3 6
Castorseed September	33 11 0
Castorseed May	35 13 6
Cottonseed September	21 10 0
Cottonseed January	22 4 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 7.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan 101/3/0

3 per cent 1951/54 104/0

3 per cent 1941 104/8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 99/12

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 107/13

4 per cent 1943 111/8

4 per cent 1960/70 115/9

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12

5 per cent 1939/44 109

5 per cent 1940/43 111/11

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 107/12

TAX-FREE

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 121/3

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125/8

5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/9

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1947 111/8

4 per cent M Deb 1974 110/12

5 per cent M Deb 1959 119/4

6 per cent M Deb 1954 131

5 per cent S P T 1953 [illegible]

6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 103/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper ruled steady to-day, settlement delivery price for paper was quoted at Rs. 99/10.

The Central Bank Of India, Ltd.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fortnight ended 31st August 1936.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital subscribed	3,36,00,000	
Capital paid up		1,68,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Fund		70,00,000
Deposits, Debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.		31,41,46,000
Sundrics including Branch Adjustments		4,81,79,000
		38,61,25,000

ASSETS

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised Securities	5,61,63,000
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,42,40,000
Bills Discounted	69,34,000
Lands and Buildings	1,27,64,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	4,00,98,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, Moneys at Call and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.	23,60,16,000
	38,61,25,000

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Private Estimates

	Bales.
Fossick Bureau	11,887,000
American Cotton Co-operative Association	11,590,000
Average of Members of N. Y. Cotton Exchange	11,705,000
Garside	12,010,000
PREVIOUS ESTIMATE.	
Fossick Bureau	12,511,000
American Cotton Co-operative Association	12,854,000
Average of Members of N.Y. Cotton Exchange	12,116,000
Garside	12,633,000

New York Sugar

New York, Sept 4

December	2.72—
January	2.48+01
May	2.48+01
July	2.50

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept. 5.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Com.	13 1/2
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. PA	72
Amer. Forn Power Com.	7
Amer. Forn Power 7 p.c	37
Western Union Telg.	90
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	44
Columbia Gas	21
Int. Tel. and Tel.	177
Western Union Beig.	90
Radio Corp.	11
Chesapeake and Ohio	57
New York Central	44 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	25
Bethelehem Steel	69
United States Steel	71 1/4
Amr. Tobacco B	101
Amr. Car and Foundry	48 1/2
Chrysler	116
Imp. Jap. Govt. 6 1/2 p.c. 1954	100
Imp. Jap. Govt. 5 1/2 p.c. 1965	86
Kingdom of Nor. 6 p.c. 1944	105
Tokyo Elec. Light 6 p.c. 1953	79
Anaconda Copper Mining	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	22
General Motor	68
General Electric	47 1/4
St. Oil of N. J.	62
Socony	13 1/4
Chase Bank	46
National City Bank	41
Sun Life of Canada	460
Int. Nickel of Canada	55 1/2
Montgomery Ward	50
Youngtown Sheet	83
Gen. Amr Transportation	57
Thompson Products	29
Western Pipe and Steel	38
Com Wealth Aust. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	103
Can. Nat. Rly. 5 p.c. 1969	119
Can Nat. Rly. 4 1/2 p.c. 1956	117
Kingdom of Den. 6 p.c. 1942	107

Market continues firm in Steels and Rails. Monday is a holiday.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Sept. 5.

S. Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	closed.

SCATTERED BUYING IN STEEL SHARES

Moderate Turnover And Narrow Fluctuations

BOMBAY: September 7.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and with scattered buying in Tata Steel Shares, prices registered a small rise. There was a moderate turnover and fluctuations were narrow.

Cement Shares opened quiet, but later prices improved on better enquiry. Cotton Mill Shares also fared well, and it is believed that recent rains will have beneficial effect, particularly on cotton crop.

The market is fluctuating within a narrow range and without definite tendency. The general feeling is optimistic, but professionals are not inclined to take more interest in the market. Thus the market is likely to be a narrow trading one for some time, but in view of absence of outside fresh business, the market looks like sagging and prefer sales for moderate profits.

TEXTILE MILLS

BOMBAY, September 7.

	Rs. as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 9)	283 12
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 B'bay Dyeing (Rs. 25)	658 2
250 Bradbury	62 0
100 Century (nil)	125 10
100 Central India (Rs. 4)	225 10
100 Colaba (nil)	120 0
100 Coorla	90 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	287 8
I. E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0 2 6
100 Finlay (nil)	112 8
100 Kokak (Rs. 2-8)	189 6
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,620 0
100 Indore (nil)	35 10
100 Khatau	57 8
100 Kohinoor (Rs. 8)	218 12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	570 0
100 Madhavji	6 8
250 Madras United	25 0
1000 Morarji (nil)	600 0
250 Model	40 0
50 Mysore (Rs. 2)	85 10
200 New Great (nil)	125 0
100 Oosmanshahi (nil)	54 0
100 Phoenix (Rs. 10)	262 8
25 Sassoon Silk (nil)	35 0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 60)	1.840 0
50 Simplex (Rs. 1-8)	63 12
100 Swadeshi (Rs. 4)	170 0
100 Swan (nil)	80 0
25 Tata (nil)	9 0
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,165 0
1000 Western	800 0
BANKS	
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	111 8
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34 0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	131 8
50. Imperial (Rs. 30)	1556 4
125-50 I. Conty (Rs. 7-8)	385 0
100 Reserve Bank (2-3-5)	135 8
5 Union (As. 4)	5 6
CEMENTS	
10 Bundi (Rs. 1-6)	35 4
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	125 10
160 Indian (Rs. 24)	485 0
40 Kanti def. (101-15)	2080 0
100 Katni ord. (Rs. 6)	352 8
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	270 0
100 Punjabs (Rs. 12)	25 8
100 Shahabad (Rs. 13-8)	480 0
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	XD 138 0
INSURANCE	
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12).	13 8
15-75 New India (1-4)	44 4
200 Oriental (125)	5310 0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7 6
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	186 14
1000 Andhra Valley (45)	1675 0
10 Ajmer (As 4)	13 14
40 B'bay Tram (2-8)	XR 155 5
100 Bombay Suburban	215 0
10 Broach	12 14
100 Karachi (4)	241 4
100 Poona (Rs. 4)	247 0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	200 0
100 Tata Hydro (4/8 plus 0/8)	193 12
100 Tata Power (Rs. 40)	1636 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	905 0
100 C. Province	99 8
100 Dhond Baramati	106 8
100 Gujarat	99 0
100 Mandra Bhon	103 4
100 Pachora Jamner	99 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	101 0
500 Tapty Valley (17/8)	775 0
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur (As. 6)	37 4
30 Tata Steel def. (Rs. 7-8)	726 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Sept. 7.

Century (119/6)	121 126 125/10
Bom. Dyeing (654/6)	658 656 659 658
Kohinoor (211/14)	215 218
Central India (221/14)	223 225 222 225
New Great (122/8)	123 125
Simplex (61/14)	62 63/12
Swadeshi (167/9)	170
Bundi (35/6)	35/8 35/4
I. Cement (483/2)	485 486 482 485
Punjab (25-8)	25/6 25/8
Shahabad (476/14)	477 482 480
Andhra (1672/8)	1680 1673 1675
Tata Hydro (194/6)	193 192 193
Tata Power (1635/4)	1636 1632 1636
Tram. Ord. (154/6)	154/11 155/5
T. Steel Dfd. (717/8)	722 720 726
T. Steel Ord. (183/12)	184 184/12 185/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (165/8)	165/8 165/4
Bellapur (201/14)	202 201/14
B. Steam (290)	290 291
B. Burma (489/6)	488 490 488 494
75 Tata Steel ord. (Rs. 6)	185 4

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock (Rs. 5)	236 4
50 Belapur Sugar (Rs. 10-2)	201 12
250 B'bay Steam (Rs. 15)	291 4
250 B'bay Burma	495 0
50 Bombay Burma (Com. (4)	165 10
8sh. B. B. Petrol (nil)	5-11-0
50 B. Telephone (Rs. 2-8)	116 4
100 I. Bleaching (nil)	116 4
100 I. Radio defd. (12)	540 0
100 I. Radio ord. (15)	537 8
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 2)	583 12
15 Scindia (As. 6)	19 1
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	82 0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	16 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,535 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	316 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	87 8
5 p.c. Central India	533 12
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136 4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	146 4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13 0
7 1|2 p.c. Tata Hydro	163 2
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1.620 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	198 12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	165 8
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	675 0

(Last Dividend in Brackets)

SHARES TENDERED

Out of a total of 42843 shares for delivery in September settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra	157
Alcock	195
Bundi	6630
Belapur	1005
Bombay Burma	1299
Bombay Steamer	383
Bombay Telephone	940
Century	765
Colaba	295
Dyeing	611
Gokak	1000
Indian Cement	639
Indian Bleaching	315
Kohinoor	1399
Katni Cement	200
New Great	585
Nagpur	508
Punjab Cement	3810
Premier Const	2465
Shivrajpur	1400
Swadeshi	412
Simplex	620
Shahabad	374
Tata Steel Ordinary	8800
Tata Steel Defd	2373
Tata Hydro	2860
Tata Power	549
Tram	2415

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Varsova of 1955 Reg. tons Capt. A. Russell arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Takliwa of 3742 Reg. tons Capt. A. G. Fishley arrived from Durban via African Ports and Mombassa with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Tijuca of 3082 Reg. tons Capt. T. Walter arrived from Oslo via Brevik, Gothenburg, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Lisbon, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

Turner Morrison and Coy's s.s. Alavi of 2161 Reg. tons Capt. E. L. Gibbons arrived from Jeddah via Aden with passengers and general cargo.

Lionel Edward's s.s. Patter of 3833 Reg. tons Capt. H. E. Sanders arrived from New York via Port Said and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Gharinda of 3212 Reg. tons Capt. W. G. McKay arrived from Bassein via Madras, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin and Calicut with rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

Lionel Edward's s.s. Reichenfels of 4772 Reg. tons Capt. P. Hindicks sailed for Karachi and Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil Coy's s.s. British Lady of 3520 Reg. tons Capt. V. H. Eldridge sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

Scindia Steam Nvg. Coy's s.s. Goviken of 2950 Reg. tons Capt R. Jensen sailed for Bhavnagar with same bottom cargo.

B.I.S.N. Coy's s.s. Golconda of 3203 Reg. tons Capt. S. C. Brown sailed for Rangoon via Alleppy, Colombo and Tuticorin with local cargo.

LOADING

The following steamers entered for loading on 7-9-36.

S.S. Takliwa (M.M. & Co.) for African Ports via Porebunder.

S.S. Dalgoma (M.M. & Co) for Europe Ports via Bhavnagar and Karachi.

S.S. Potter (L. E. Ltd.) for American Ports via Coconada, Colombo, Madras.

S.S. Lanterfels (L. E. Ltd). for American and Europe Ports via Aden.

S.S. Elysia (G. T. Co) for American and Europe Ports via Marmagao, Karachi, Port Okha, Jamnagar.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net-work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1936

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

'Punjab Govt. Stifling Political Work'

War Means End Of Civilisation

Unreserved Pacifism Only Solution

Bombay Joins Up With World Protest Against War

"To Ensure Peace, Destroy Weakness Of Weak To Avoid Temptation On Part Of Strong"

"The crying need of the hour is Peace!"

In these words, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made an eloquent plea for World Peace, presiding at a public meeting, held on Sunday evening, at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Bombay.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu pointed out that the next War would not only aurn the harvest fields of Europe into graveyards, but would blow all the ideals of civilisation to annihilation and extinction.

They met that evening, she said, to pledge themselves to strive for world peace. The only way of manifesting their desire for Peace was through achieving freedom for this country.

So long as India remained a slave country, the Indians perhaps, unconsciously were contributing to the causes of War.

A resolution expressing solidarity with the World Peace Congress now in session at Brussels, and pledging to further the cause of World Peace was unanimously passed at the meeting.

Gesture Of Solidarity

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that they met that evening not to make speeches, but to make a gesture of solidarity with the great International Peace Congress that was meeting at Brussels,, representative of 110 nations through the 3,000 delegates who had come together by a common purpose, despite different creeds and divergent customs, from different geographical areas to give their unanimous verdict against all wars of aggression, exploitation and annexation and to pledge themselves to the establishment of World Peace.

The crying need of the hour was peace. It was asked, what sort of peace should this be? Mahatma Gandhi enunciated the gospel of Ahimsa. Mahatmaji said that peace was not that of the stone or that of the graveyard. It was not the negative peace that was meant by him. On the other hand, he wanted peace that was dynamic that was creative of conditions of justice, equity and amity.—peace that destroyed all causes that bred war, injustice, lust for power to change frontiers, and exploitation of nations in the name of civilising them, Mahatmaji meant by peace that power which would destroy all these evils.

Tragic Helplessness.

This was also a gesture of their solidarity against war of hatred and tyranny. But it was not enough for us to make a gesture. They must prove it not by words but by action, no longer co-operating with Imperialism. Indians made this gesture with the tragic recognition of their helplessness.

The only way for the Indians to manifest their sincerity was by achieving freedom for this country. There was not a single man or woman who did not understand the results of war, namely, the extinction and annihilation of civilisation.

Mahatma Gandhi sent a message from the sick-bed, while he had a fever of 105 degrees, because he recognised the importance and the significance of the occasion.

The terrible war of 1914 that shot up suddenly brought in its train misery and sorrow to millions of homes in many countries. It made many a widow, millions of orphans. In the wake of that European War, Science made diabolical progress. The next war would not only make graveyards of harvest fields, but would blow all ideals of civilisation to extinction and annihilation.

To ensure peace, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu continued, they had to destroy the weakness of the weak, which was a temptation to the strong for exploitation and annexation. The Indians themselves were a contributory element to the temptation for the "stronger" nations because they were weak. They made this gesture that evening and took this occasion all over the country to pledge themselves to purge the

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Bombay citizens' support to World Peace Congress at Brussels was voiced at a meeting held at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Photo shows Mr. M. C. Chagla, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Hansa Mehta in the front row.

Indian Cement Company Approves Merger Scheme Draft

LEGACY OF LATE MR. F. E. DINSHAW

"Spirit Of Co-operation Between Shareholders & Management Achieved It"

At an extraordinary meeting of the members of the Indian Cement Company Ltd., held on Monday evening, the draft of the Cement Merger Scheme was approved.

The Board of Directors were empowered to carry the scheme into effect.

Sir H. P. Mody was in the Chair.

Sir H. P. Mody moved the following resolution:—

THE RESOLUTION.

(a) That the draft of an Agreement between Bundi Portland Cement Limited of the first part, Punjab Portland Cement Limited of the second part, the Indian Cement Company Limited of the third part, the Shahabad Cement Company Limited of the fourth part, The Katni Cement and Industriai Company Limited of the fifth part, the Gwalior Cement Company Limited of the sixth part, the C. P. Cement Company Limited of the eighth part, the United Cement Company of India Limited of the eighth part, the Okha Cement Company Limited of the ninth part, the Coimbatore Cement Company Limited of the tenth part and the Associated Cement Companies Limited of the eleventh part for the sale 'inter alia' of this Company's works and undertaking upon the terms therein mentioned and now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman be approved and subject to the proviso hereinafter contained the Board of Directors of this Company is hereby authorised to carry the same into effect with power to agree to any alteration of the draft Agreement which may be found necessary or advisable provided that in the opinion of the Directors the proposed alteration does not materially affect the purport and intention of the draft Agreement And Provided also that this approval and authorisation is conditional upon the draft Agreement being similarly approved and given effect to by all the other parties thereto.

(b) That the Directors be and are hereby authorised to exercise this Company's vote as Shareholder in the Gwalior 'Cement Company Limited at any meeting or meetings of that Company in favour of any Resolution which may be submitted to the Shareholders of that Company for the approval of the above Agreement by that Company.

(c) That upon the draft Agreement referred to in paragraph (a) above being duly executed by that parties thereto, the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to affix the Company's Seal to an Agreement between the Shahabad Cement Company Limited of the first part, the Indian Cement Company Limited of the second part and Tata Sons Limited of the third part the draft of which is laid on the table and initialled by the Chairman, whereby Tata Sons Limited release the Shahabad Cement Company Limited from certain of its obligations under the Managing Agency Agreement dated the 9th day of November 1921.

(d) That the Directors do enter into an Agreement on behalf of the Company with Tata Sons Limited in the form of the draft now laid upon the table and initialled by the Chairman for the purpose of identification whereby the Company authorise Tata Sons Limited to release the Shahabad Cement Company Limited from all or any of its obligations to Tata Sons Limited under the Managing Agency Agreement dated the 9th day of November 1921 and made between the Shahabad Cement Company Limited of the one part and Tata Sons Limited of the other part but on the terms that Tata Sons Limited shall agree that throughout such period as the Associated Cement Companies Limited shall own the Works now belonging to the Shahabad Cement Company Limited and Cement Agencies Limited shall be the Managing Agents of the Associated Cement Companies Limited, if, Tata Sons Limited will pay to the Indian Cement Company Limited a sum equivalent to three quarters of such part of the profits of Cement Agencies Limited available for distribution amongst its Shareholders in any year as may bear the same proportion to the whole of such profits as the sales in tons of cement manufactured at the Shaha-

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Impediment To Free Elections

Congress President's Criticism

ALIGARH, Sept. 6.

"The attitude of the Punjab Government to stifle political work by arrests and internments of political workers and preventing people from other provinces from entering the Punjab, is one which must lead, unless checked, to a paralysis of political activity in the Province.

Thus says Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, in the course of a statement to the "United Press" in connection with the arrest by the Punjab Government of Mr. M. R. Masani.

Congress Policy.

In the course of his statement Pandit Jawaharlal says:—

"I have learnt with deep regret of the arrest of Mr. Minoo R. Masani, a dear and valued comrade. As is well known the Congress policy at present is not to invite arrest or to come into conflict with the Government in this way. That policy continues, but that does not mean that every person should always submit to every order that might emanate from an official of the Government, however ridiculous it might be and however much it might interfere with our work.

"The policy of the Government seems to be to tie down our principal workers and prevent effective Congress work being done in various parts of the country.

"It is absurd to talk of free elections and normal political work being carried on under these circumstances. Therefore we cannot automatically accept every order that might be passed against us.

Special Circumstance.

Although ordinarily there should be no disobedience of such orders, many considerations are involved considerations of public work, of the dignity of our organization and the freedom of the individual. When such orders are suddenly served on a Congressman, he must remember the general policy of the Congress, but at the same time he will inevitably take into consideration other matters also. The responsibility for his decision under special circumstances must rest with him.

"The attitude of the Punjab Government to stifle political work by arrests and internments of Provincial workers and preventing people from other provinces from entering the Punjab is one, which must lead, unless checked, to a paralysis of political activity in the Province.

Masani Externed From Punjab And Released In Delhi

NEW DELHI: September 6.

Mr. M. R. Masani, who has been externed from the Punjab, arrived in Delhi this morning under a Police escort, and was immediately released on alighting from the train.

In an interview Mr. Masani said he was asking for the opinions of the members of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party before deciding on his future programme.

Mr. Masani said: "Yesterday, when I was arrested at Lahore, I thought that I would be prosecuted for disobeying the order to quit the Punjab. I feel that to court imprisonment by going back without consulting my comrades in the Executive Committee of the All-India Congress-Socialist Party would not be proper. In Lahore I acted as the occasion demanded."

Punjab Work Over

Regarding his work in the Punjab, Mr Masani said he was successful in bringing about an agreement between the Punjab Socialist Party and another radical group and this had virtually finished his work.

Mr. Masani sees Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to-morrow at Bulandshahr and will decide on his course of acting after a consultation with him.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *Mystery Of The "Red Aces"*

WE SEARCHED ALL OVER, INSPECTOR ---THERE'S NOT A TRACE OF WENTFORD'S BODY!
8-10
HMM--- AND OFFICER VERITY IS STILL ON THE MISSING LIST—
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ANY NEWS OF THE TALL, THIN MAN WITH THE PALE FACE?
NOPE!— HE MUST HAVE SLIPPED THRU TH' DRAGNET
LYMAN ANDERSON
NO CORPSE, NO POLICEMAN, NO MURDERER!---- IF THIS LUMP ON MY HEAD WASN'T REAL I'D THINK THE WHOLE THING WAS A DREAM!

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